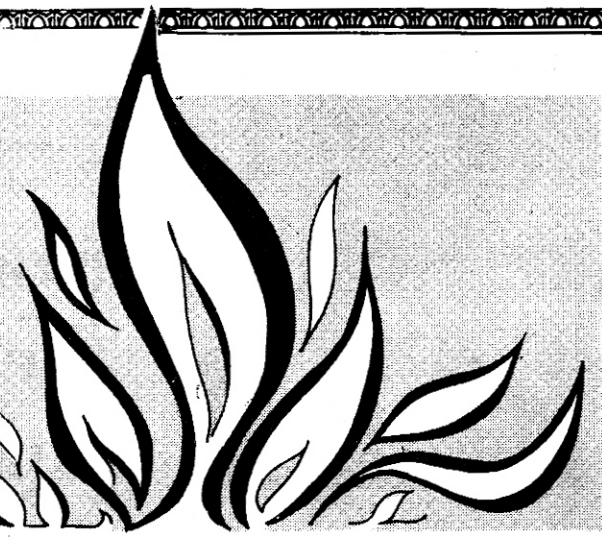


HOW·NI·KAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE



Vol. 9, No. 8

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

August, 1987

Vice chairman charged with misconduct

The first eight weeks of the 1987-88 Business Committee term was marked by a surprise resignation, allegations of misconduct in office and the appointment of a new tribal secretary and Grievance Committee.

On July 1, the Business Committee agreed to ask Esther Loudon, Bob Trousdale and former committeeman Bob Davis to sit as the independent tribal Grievance Committee (see minutes, page 4).

On July 19, Kenneth Peltier, tribal secretary since 1984, submitted his resignation from tribal office. In a special Business Committee meeting called later that same day, the committee unanimously approved an executive resolution commending the ex-secretary for a job well done. After a great deal of discussion and consultation, former commit-

teeman Bob Davis was appointed to fill the remainder of Peltier's term (June 1988).

At the July 28 Business Committee meeting, Chairman Barrett requested and received a motion of censure against Vice Chairman Toby Kinslow - who did not attend the meeting. According to Barrett, Kinslow had tried to get a tribal security officer to let him and another tribal member into the administration building on a Saturday "for no particular stated reason." When the officer declined, Kinslow reportedly threatened to fire him and demanded stationary with the tribal letterhead (see minutes, page 5). The motion stipulated Kinslow's "independent action constitutes a threat to the well-being of the tribe" and he was warned that in the future attempts to supercede his authority would be viewed as a



Toby Kinslow

threat to the tribal administration.

At the August 27 meeting, Francis Levier moved a formal inquiry be held to investigate charges of misconduct in office against Kinslow. After the motion carried, Hilton Melot moved to set the hearing time for September 30 at 10 a.m. Chairman Barrett then gave Kinslow a formal written notice of the removal hearing and

(Continued, page 5)

Misconduct allegations

According to the tribal constitution, Article 9, "Any elective body of the tribe ... shall remove any of its members from office for misconduct in office, as defined in the Recall and Removal Ordinance, or upon conviction of such member by any court of competent jurisdiction of a felony or other offense involving dishonesty or moral turpitude, or if such member becomes ineligible to hold his office under this constitution, by a unanimous vote of the remaining members of that body."

The "Bill of Particulars" alleging misconduct in office by tribal vice chairman Toby Kinslow is officially part of the minutes of the August 27, 1987 Business Committee meeting and is reprinted here for tribal members' information:

TO: Toby Kinslow

Today the Business Committee of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, has, pursuant to Article 9 of the Constitution, scheduled a formal hearing to consider removing you from the office of Vice Chairman of the Business Committee for misconduct in office. You committed one or more of the following acts of misconduct which are inconsistent with the fiduciary duties of your office:

1.) Criminal Defamation.

Section 564. That on or about the 28th day of July, 1987, you, knowingly and with malicious intent told, James Elroy, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that Business Committee Chairman John Barrett and tribal operations manager Bob Dunning had embezzled federal H.I.P. funds, an accusation you knew or should have known was false and would tend to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation of Barrett and Dunning and thereby exposing them to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

2.) Criminal Defamation.

Section 564. On or about the 20th

(Continued, page 5)

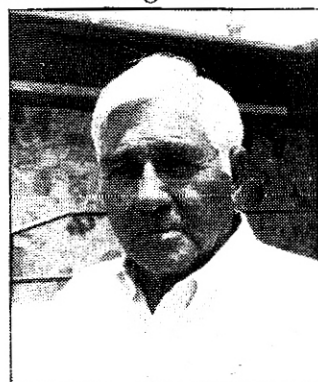
Lawsuit cites 16 in aftermath of campaign

Alleging he had been both libeled and slandered and his reputation damaged, Chairman John Barrett filed suit this month in tribal court against his opponent in the 1987 tribal election and 15 members of a group doing business as the "Potawatomi of Oklahoma for Better Tribal Government."

Cecil Pensoneau, candidate for chairman in the last election, has been charged individually with defamation for accusing Barrett of stealing \$2 million from the tribe to start up his personal business. According to the suit, filed August 27 in Potawatomi District Court, Pensoneau allegedly contacted the Director of Tribal Accounts prior to the '87 election and accused Barrett of the theft of tribal funds. The suit also charges Pensoneau with making similar statements in a Shawnee restaurant.

Area tribal members Liz Brady,

Marcie Utter, Patty Beeton, Jean Larue Miller, Linda Cervantes, Mary Lynn Hillemeier, Tom Pecore, Wanita Clifford, Bill Slavin, Jr., Priscilla Sherard, Thelma Wano Bateman, Neoma Baptiste, Sheila Hall, Mel Maritt, Pensoneau and current tribal vice chairman Toby Kinslow were charged by Barrett with four counts of publishing at least seven defamations against him in



Cecil Pensoneau

campaign newspapers distributed nationwide through the mail prior to this year's election.

According to the suit, "each defendant knew that the defamatory statements were false or recklessly disregarded whether they were true or false and published (them) with a malicious intent to harm ... All defamations were intended to and did damage plaintiff's reputation."

According to Barrett he filed charges because, "A group of people surfaces year after year to attack Business Committee candidates and officers and year after year they drag the tribe's reputation and credibility through the mud. They are always willing to charge someone with wrongdoing but they have never taken accountability for their actions. This year's allegations were particu-

(Continued, page 5)



from the chairman

Fellow Tribal Members,

A lot has happened in the past month. This issue of the paper tells most of the story. There is no need for me to elaborate. I guess after all these years of involvement in the tribe's political process I shouldn't be surprised at anything that happens. The 1987 election was the worst in my memory, however.

Someday the time will come when the greater good of the tribe may temper the viciousness of the attacks on candidates for office. There have to be some rules. There has to be some limit beyond which people cannot go; that is what the law is for. The test will come in the courts.

Those of you who live away from here are probably asking yourselves: "What is this mess about? Why are these people doing this?" I wish I knew. It has to be more than the old feuds between families or jealousy or envy. People do not go after another man's family and business over tribal politics, do they? Time will tell, as will court testimony. I can promise each of you this: when I leave the office of chairman, it will be a position with clearly defined powers and limits. Our election laws and the operation of the court system will have been tested. A clear path towards a valid functioning government will be laid out. If this is accomplished, we will have done what so many people have worked for, wished for, and expected.

The tribe's goals of economic self-sufficiency, industrial development, and improved health and living conditions for its people have had a set-back. Every prospect we were negotiating with for leveraged buy-out acquisition was phoned by the lunatic fringe and told not to do business with the Potawatomi Tribe. All the work, time, and money spent to develop and analyze these prospects is wasted. But we will not quit. We will continue the same way we have before. New prospects will be found. By year's end we should have some very positive results. Both the City of Tecumseh and the City of Shawnee have expressed their willingness to cooperate in our efforts — and we in theirs. The new jobs will come and with them an income for the Potawatomi Tribe. Watch for the news in the HowNiKan.

The Secretarial Election on the new enrollment criteria will come after the Solicitor's Office and BIA approve the wording of the amendment to the constitution. Please vote for the amendment.

My congratulations to Ken Blanchard, the newly elected governor of the Absentee Shawnee, and Elmer Manatowa, the new Principal Chief of the Sac and Fox. We go back many years together and I look forward to working with you. Also best wishes to Jim Wahpepah, re-elected as chairman of the Kick-

poo, and Lawrence Murray of the Iowa. A new time of inter-tribal cooperation is possible.

A new cycle of Regional Council Meetings is about to begin. The Business Committee is looking forward to seeing all of you again. Our first few meetings have been "get acquainted" kinds of meetings with emphasis on history and the functions of tribal government. From now on we will "get down the the nitty gritty." You have all seen how things work and know what goals have been set. Let's make our meetings count. Call everyone you know in the tribe to come because these will be working meetings from now on. The future structure of the tribe will be based on the involvement of the council meetings. A few new ones will be scheduled. Some very interesting guest speakers will attend, as well as representatives of the federal agencies and private organizations involved with the tribe's business.

Thank you for your many letters of good wishes for the wedding. Pat and I are very grateful and honored by your consideration.

I ask for your prayers and support in the coming months of difficult times. There will be trials in Tribal Court and hearings by the Business Committee. Please pray for wisdom, justice, and guidance for us all. Even though emotions may run high, we are Potawatomi, a thousand years past and a thousand years to come.

John Barrett
Tribal Chairman

Wisconsin festival slated

Indian Summer Festivals, Inc. is a non-profit corporation located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It is composed of Native Americans who are committed to the development of an ethnic festival involving American Indians. The event, called Indian Summer, will be held September 11,12,13, 1987 at Milwaukee's Summerfest grounds. This is the first year for the festival.

The festival is intended to give us a chance to show off the aspects of our culture from which our pride stems. This festival is being created for Indians and non-Indians to share and enjoy the talent and excitement of the Native American culture.

Indian foods, and handcrafted items will be available throughout the grounds. Cultural displays, and entertainment will create a true festival atmosphere of tradition and excitement. Indian Summer will have non-stop stage performances and other activities to watch or participate in.

For more specific information call:
Maxine Smallish (Powwow) 414-438-1183

Jim Warren (Merchandise vendors) 414-358-0348

Carmen Granados (Food vendors) 414-1647-0840

Carol Pendergast (Cultural Exhibits) 414-L257-2876

Joanne Lenz (Entertainment) 414-258-7005

Vollman appointed southwest solicitor

Tim Vollman has been appointed Southwest Regional Solicitor for the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Vollman, as one of seven regional solicitors, will manage a staff of 16 attorneys serving Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The Southwest Region is headquartered in Tulsa, Ok.

Sulcer, Barrett exchange vows

Patricia Sulcer and John "Rocky" Barrett were married in an outdoor garden ceremony Friday, July 31.

The bride, a Michigan native, has been employed by the Citizen Band since 1983 and will remain with the tribe as design manager of the tribal newspaper while completing several publications on tribal history.

The groom, a lifelong resident of Shawnee, is the president of Barrett Refining Corporation and the elected chairman of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe.



HOW-NI-KAN PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

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All editorials and letters become the property of HowNiKan. Submissions for publication must be signed by the author and include a traceable address.

All correspondence, submissions, change of address and subscriptions should be mailed to HowNiKan, Route 5, Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.

**CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI
BUSINESS COMMITTEE**
Chairman - John "Rocky" Barrett
Vice Chairman - Toby Kinslow
Secretary-Treasurer - Bob F. Davis
Committeeman - Francis Levier
Committeeman - Hilton Melot

You may qualify for a BIA scholarship

A federal court decision overturning a quarter-blood degree requirement for BIA educational assistance is particularly significant to members of the Potawatomi Tribe.

Prior to the court ruling, very few Potawatomi could receive BIA scholarships because of their low blood degrees. Although the tribe has a Scholarship Foundation of its own, falling interest rates have led to a decrease in funds available to tribal members. By General Council mandate funds were set aside to assist tribal members with education costs and health aid devices. Only the interest of the money set aside is utilized, however, to assure the perpetuity of the funds.

The federal court ruling striking down blood degree requirements for BIA scholarships may be a windfall for low income tribal members wishing to pursue a college degree. A recent memo to elected officials from Shawnee Agency Superintendent Joe Walker spells out the necessary steps for application:

Enrolled (tribal) members, regardless of residency or location of the college always apply to their home agency... (in this case, the Shawnee, Oklahoma BIA). Scholarships funded by the BIA are primarily for undergraduate study leading to a Bachelor's Degree. Graduate students should apply to American Indian Scholarships, Inc., Suite 1 B,

4520 Montgomery Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109.

Scholarship assistance from the BIA is for students seeking Bachelor's degrees - certification in vocational training will not qualify for assistance.

For the most part the BIA does not grant scholarships for summer semesters. The exception would be if a student needed only a few credits to graduate and wanted to take them over the summer.

Deadline for fall term is June 1; November 1 for spring term and April 1 for those few who qualify for summer term.

All applicants must have been accepted by the college of their choice and must have applied for any available campus and financial assistance. Students submit a BIA application and a financial aids assessment form - completed by a financial aid officer at their particular college - to the Shawnee Agency by the stated deadline. The BIA will fund "unmet need" up to \$1,500 per semester for a single student and \$2,200 for a married or single parent.

Students must be full-time, maintain a minimum 2.0 grade point average and earn a minimum of 12 credit hours per semester. Approved students who are progressing satisfactorily must submit a written request, along with a financial need analysis, for continued funding by April 1.

UC Berkeley has financial aid for public health grad students

The University of California, Berkeley, has announced the opportunity of financial aid available to qualifying American Indian students in the graduate field of Public Health.

According to program director, Dr. Rick St. Germaine, "Today, more than ever, a solid foundation of financial assistance is vital to American Indians in graduate studies."

The University of California, Berkeley, has one of the more dependable financial support programs of any graduate university, utilizing a Graduate Minority Program fellowship and other financial aids to encourage ethnic minority student enrollment, both in-state and out-of-state.

Most of the 188 Indian and Alaska Native students who have obtained M.P.H. degrees from Berkeley have had assistance from the Graduate Minority Program to help them through, according to St. Germaine.

"Special grants are also available to Indian students working toward the Masters in Social Welfare degree at Berkeley, as well as, many other professional areas," stated St. Germaine.

The American Indian Graduate Program at Berkeley provides specialized counseling, advisement, housing, and social support to Indian students on campus. The program has led to the graduation of American Indian and Alaska Native students with M.P.H. degrees from seventy-one tribes and twenty-five states, noted the program director.

Requirements for graduate school are: a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college/university; an acceptable grade-point average received as an undergraduate; Graduate Record Examination (GRE) taken. Applications should be submitted by the deadline date of February 5, 1988 for admission, and January 5, 1988 for consideration of fellowships and/or Graduate Minority Scholarship funding.

Information regarding the different graduate programs and financial assistance can be obtained by telephoning the American Indian Graduate Program, (415) 642-3228 (collect) or writing to: American Indian Graduate Program, 140 Earl Warren Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

Graduate fellowships available for 1987-88

New York, NY - The Association on American Indian Affairs is seeking applicants for the 1987-88 Sequoyah Fellowship Program for American Indian and Alaska Native Graduate students.

The fellowship provides a one-year \$1,500 unrestricted stipend paid in two equal installments. Over the past several years, the Association has awarded fellowships to students in anthropology, microbiology, education, law, mechanical engineering, psychology and business administration in universities throughout the United States.

Graduate applicants must be an enrolled member of an American Indian tribe or Alaska Native corporation.

Applicants should submit a biography of his/her background, tribal affiliation and enrollment number, university, year and subject of study, career goals, interests, financial situation; two letters of recommendation; and the name, address and phone number of the financial aid officer at the university the student attends.

Send applications to: Scholarship Director, Association on American Indian Affairs, 95 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The Sequoyah Fellows will be announced by Oct. 1, 1987.

'Grave looting' bill introduced

Senator Pete Domenici (R. N.M.) has introduced a bill to increase the felony penalty for "grave looting" to \$20,000 and two years in jail and reduces the legally actionable value of stolen "loot" from \$5,000 to \$500.

According to Domenici, one-third of all archaeological sites in the southwest have been looted.

A task force to discourage grave desecration has been established by the Society of American Archaeology.

Alan Downer, a Navajo historic preservationist, heads the task force Indian division and solicits comments at Box 689, Window Rock, Az. 86515.

How to affect Indian legislation

Voice your opinion on legislation affecting your identity as a Native American! Write to members of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs: Chairman Daniel Inouye (from Hawaii), Tom Daschle (from S. Dakota), John Melcher (from Montana), Quentin Burdick (N. Dakota), Frank Murkowski (Alaska), Dennis DeConcini (Az.), Dan Evans (Washington), John McCain (Az.). Address your correspondence to the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

California conference slated for Oct.

The Third California Indian Conference is scheduled for October 16 - 18 at the Santa Barbara Museum.

According to organizers, there will be 10 topics of discussion, including folklore and mythology, linguistics and social issues. For more information contact the museum at (805) 682-4711.

Inouye attempts to 'right wrongs'

Senator Daniel Inouye (D. Hawaii) is putting together a package bill to honor the American Indian in the nation's capital and "remedy wrongs" surrounding the collection and display of Indian bones.

Inouye is calling for the removal of the Museum of the American Indian from New York City to Washington, D.C. and the return of more than 19,000 skeletal remains to descendants or tribes. Remains unable to be returned by the Smithsonian and the Museum would be interred in a monument to the American Indian proposed for the capital mall.

"You know, there is no monument to the American Indian in the nation's capital," says an Indian Senate Select Committee (of which Inouye is chairman) staffer. "Sen. Inouye was sickened to see 99 percent of the Museum of the American Indian's collection of one-million artifacts stored in a warehouse in the Bronx. One percent is poorly displayed in a rundown, dangerous section of Harlem."

Another aspect of the bill being drafted for fall introduction to both houses of Congress is development of traveling exhibitions to be circulated throughout Indian Country.

According to the Senate Select aide, "The Senator feels Indians have been mistreated and put down so long that most do not have a positive self image. This (traveling exhibit) would be a very important experience (and) help them realize their proud contribution to America by showing their traditions and culture. So much has been collected that no one museum could possibly display it all; this also is a way of circulating the surplus, rather than cramming it into a warehouse."

Some of the museum collection must remain in New York, however, due to conditions established by museum collection donor George G. Heye. A more prominent location may be recommended, however, as part of the fallout of the Inouye bill.

Sen. Inouye's bill, now in the redrafting stage, will be introduced by Senate majority leader Robert Byrd (R. W. Va.) and minority leader Robert Dole. In the House it will be introduced by Speaker Jim Wright (D. Tx.) and minority leader Robert Mitchel (R. Ill.).

For the record . . .

Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee - July 1, 1987

Present: John Barrett, Toby Kinslow, Hilton Melot, Kenneth Peltier, Dr. Francis Levier, Pat Sulcer, Mike Kinslow, Economic Development Director Bob Shapiro

Chairman John Barrett called the special meeting to order at 7:40 p.m.

Discussion was held on "tax exempt bonds" and a recent magazine article concerning them. The chairman duly noted for the record that the tribe recognizes the caution to be exercised when issuing them. Dr. Shapiro noted that Indian tribes should consider a lobbying effort in Congress to prevent the concept's demise.

Noting that the tribal constitution, article 5, section 2, was being interpreted as giving the chairman direct authority for the administration of the tribe, Chairman Barrett stated he would institute a chain of administrative command, making the tribal administrator the contact person between the administrative and legislative arms of the tribal operation.

Dr. Levier moved to amend the personnel policy to reflect the chain of command; Hilton Melot seconded. A roll call vote reflected five (5) in favor; 0 opposed.

Dr. Levier moved to insert Potawatomi Resolution #84-93 (adopting federal policy regarding ex-post facto conflict of interest) into the personnel policy; Hilton Melot seconded. Roll call vote: Peltier and Kinslow abstain; Barrett, Levier, Melot vote yes. Motion passes 3 for, 0 against and 2 abstentions.

Discussion was held on hiring a publishing company to compose, typeset and print the HowNiKan. Competitive bids could be taken. Toby Kinslow moved that three bids be taken in compliance with the procurement policy for 12 issues of the HowNiKan meeting or exceeding current journalistic and graphic standards and authorizing Francis Levier to enter into an agreement ... on an annual contract; Kenneth Peltier seconded. Roll call vote: Barrett, Peltier, Kinslow and Melot, yes; Levier abstains because of procurement regulations. Motion passes 4 yes, 0 no and one abstention.

After discussion of the constitutional provision for subordinate committee appointments, the following motions were made:

1) Francis Levier moved to appoint a Set-Aside Fund Investment Committee composed of Kinslow, Peltier and BIA agent Ed Herndon; the purpose being to assemble and evaluate tribal set-aside investments and report back with recommendations within 2 meetings. Hilton Melot seconded. Roll call vote was five in favor, 0 opposed and 0 abstentions. (Potawatomi Resolution #88-01)

2) Kenneth Peltier moved to establish a Tribal Programs Budget Review Committee consisting of Hilton Melot, John Barrett, Francis Levier and the assistant administrator. Toby Kinslow seconded; passed 5-0. (Potawatomi Resolution #88-02)

3) Francis Levier moved to appoint Hilton Melot to the Tribal Scholarship Foundation; Toby Kinslow seconded. Roll call vote passed 5-0. (Potawatomi Resolution #88-03)

4) Francis Levier moved to establish a Sacred Heart Liason Committee composed of Hilton Melot and Toby Kinslow to work with the St. Gregory's abbot and the newly formed Sacred Heart Preservation Society; Kenneth Peltier seconded. Motion passed 5-0. (Potawatomi Resolution #88-04)

5) Francis Levier moved to appoint an Industrial Development and Acquisitions Committee composed of Melot, Levier, Barrett and Shapiro. Toby Kinslow seconded; passed 5-0. (Potawatomi Resolution #88-06)

6) Francis Levier moved to create an Environmental Committee composed of Hilton Melot, Ken Cadaret, R.N., and Toby Kinslow to review water well, septic tank and salt water disposal applications and conditions. Kenneth Peltier seconded. Passed 5-0. (Potawatomi Resolution #88-06)

According to the constitution the Business Committee will appoint a Grievance Committee until the next election (because no candidates ran for the offices). Nominations were: Bob Davis, Beverly Hughes, Esther Loudon, Bill Madole and Bob Trousdale. Kenneth Peltier moved to close the nominations; seconded by Francis Levier. Vote was as follows:

Bob Davis - Melot, Barrett, Levier - yes; Kinslow and Peltier - no

Beverly Hughes - Melot, Barrett, Levier - no; Kinslow and Peltier - yes

Esther Loudon - Kinslow abstains; Peltier - no; Melot, Barrett and Levier - yes

Bill Madole - Kinslow and Peltier - yes; Melot-abstains; Levier and Barrett - no

Bob Trousdale - Kinslow - no; Peltier, Barrett, Melot and Levier - yes

Hilton Melot moved to appoint Esther Loudon, Bob Trousdale and Bob Davis to the 1987 Grievance Committee with Bill Madole as an

alternate if one of the appointees declines; Francis Levier seconded. Barrett, Peltier, Levier and Melot voted to pass; Kinslow abstained. (Potawatomi Resolution #88-07)

Noting the tribe's annual audit reflected the tribe "had outgrown the need for bookkeepers and now needed accountants," Chairman Barrett proposed the tribal accountants review operations twice monthly, reporting to the tribal secretary once a month. The Secretary will be in the office once a week to sign checks and will receive a per diem for that day.

Francis Levier moved to approve the June 24, 1987 minutes as corrected. Kenneth Peltier seconded. Minutes accepted 3 for, 0 against and Melot and Kinslow abstaining (they were not in office at that meeting.)

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

Business Committee Meeting - July 19, 1987

This special Business Committee meeting was called due to the resignation of Kenneth Peltier from his elected position as tribal secretary-treasurer. According to the Constitution the Business Committee may appoint a replacement until the next scheduled election (June, 1988).

Francis Levier moved to waive the reading of the previous minutes; seconded by Hilton Melot. Motion passed unanimously.

Francis Levier moved to appoint former Committeeman Bob Davis to the position of secretary-treasurer; Hilton Melot seconded. John Barrett, Hilton Melot and Francis Levier vote for motion; Toby Kinslow votes against motion via telephone. Motion passes 3-1. Bob Davis is named tribal secretary-treasurer; Potawatomi Resolution #88-14.

Hilton Melot moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution #88-15, commending the former secretary for a job well done; Francis Levier seconds. Motion carried with Melot, Barrett and Levier voting yes and Kinslow absent.

Special Business Committee Meeting - July 28, 1987

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 p.m.

Present were Chairman John Barrett, Secretary-Treasurer Bob Davis, Councilman Francis Levier, members of the Health Aids Program, Ava DeLeon and sitting in for the recording secretary was Joie White. Vice-Chairman Toby Kinslow and Committeeman Hilton Melot were absent.

Francis Levier made a motion to waive the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. Motion was seconded by Bob Davis. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

A resolution pertaining to enrollment was brought before the Business Committee. Discussion was held on the family trees and examination of documentation was made. Bob Davis made a motion to accept Resolution #88-16 pertaining to enrollment. John Barrett seconded the motion. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Members of the Health Aids Foundation: Sherri Goble, Joyce Abel and Bob Davis presented to the Business Committee drawdown #88-01 in the amount of \$40,000. Discussion was held on the current rate of consumption of funds. At the suggestion of the Business Committee and after considerable discussion with the Health Aids Committee there will be no changes made at the current time in the guidelines of the foundation. The Health Aids Committee will present other possibilities at the next meeting.

Francis Levier made a motion to accept Resolution #88-17 to appropriate \$40,000 from tribal trust funds accumulated interest monies for the Health Aids and Prosthetic Program. Bob Davis seconded the motion. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed, and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Bob Davis and seconded by Francis Levier that tribal scholarship applications contain the same financial aid packet as required by the Bureau of Indian Affairs scholarship program. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by John Barrett and seconded by Francis Levier to appoint Dr. Robert Shapiro to the Scholarship Committee. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Bob Davis and seconded by Francis Levier to begin new enrollment numbers at 15,000 once the item voted on by referendum to change the enrollment criteria to descendency goes into effect either by Secretarial Election or at the Bureau level. Our constitution allows, under Article 3 Section G for change of enrollment criteria by the authority of the Business Committee. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Bob Davis and seconded by Francis Levier to amend the Citizen Band Potawatomi Codes and reinstitute banishment. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

According to Chairman Barrett, on Sunday, July 26, Vice-Chairman

Toby Kinslow and a member of the Tribe named Marcia Utter approached Security Officer Joey Stewart and requested to be allowed in the building on Sunday for no particular stated reason. When Mr. Stewart stated that he didn't think he should allow them in the building, Mr. Kinslow stated he would have him fired. Mr. Kinslow then asked for copies of the tribal letterhead. Mr. Kinslow is, in the opinion of the Chairman, involved in the recent publications published prior to the election that were anonymous hate letters, and Mr. Kinslow has, by his actions in conferring with different members of the tribal staff indicated that he doesn't, in the opinion of the Chairman, have the best interests of the tribe at heart. Since all the information that Mr. Kinslow requires is available to him through the normal conditions and working hours of the tribe, we see no legitimate reason for him to have made this threat to the Tribal Security Officer or to have taken this particular action. The Chairman requested at this time a motion for censure of Mr. Kinslow, "who has chosen not to attend this meeting although he was notified." The Chairman requested specific direction be given to Mr. Kinslow that he observe the Constitution of the Tribe which states that the Chairman of the Tribe has the authority to conduct the business affairs of the Tribe and from that the administration of the Tribe occurs. The other authority relating to enrollment and relating to the use of the trust funds is specifically given, in the Constitution to the secretary/treasurer and all other actions are taken up by Business Committee as a whole. The Chairman also requested the motion stipulate that Kinslow's independent action constitutes a threat to the well-being of the tribe and he needs to be censured for his actions and warned that in the future any particular attempt of this type will be viewed as a threat to the tribal administration and will be dealt with under the

tribal constitution's articles of Removal of Office.

The above motion was made by John Barrett and seconded by Francis Levier. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Francis Levier and seconded by Bob Davis to approve Resolution #88-20 requesting the contract of court funds on behalf of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma under P.L. 93-1638. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Francis Levier and seconded by Bob Davis to approve Resolution #88-21 requesting to contract Consolidated Tribal Government Program (CTGP) funds for FY 88. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Francis Levier and seconded by Bob Davis to approve Resolution #88-22 to amend the Election Ordinance to conform to the Privacy Act. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Bob Davis and seconded by Francis Levier to re-submit the Attorney General Contract. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Bob Davis and seconded by Francis Levier to approve Resolution #88-23 describing the policy of the tribe in determining essential governmental functions to meet regulatory/statutory criteria as determined under the Snyder Act. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

Motion was made by Francis Levier and seconded by Bob Davis to adjourn the meeting. Motion passed, 3 in favor, 0 opposed and 2 absent.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:40 p.m.

Misconduct allegations (from page 1)

day of July, 1987, you knowingly and with malicious intent phoned the Pottawatomie County Sheriff's office and told Ronnie Gardner, a Deputy County Sheriff, that Business Committee Chairman John Barrett hired Tribal Police Chief David Kubiak to kill you, an accusation which you knew or should have known was false and would tend to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation of both Barrett and Kubiak and thereby exposing them to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

3.) Criminal Defamation. Section 564. That on the 8th day of August, 1987, in the parking lot at the R.C. Cafe in Maud, Oklahoma, you, knowingly and with malicious intent, told Hilton Melot, a member of the Business Committee, that you had documentary proof that \$200,000 in tribal funds were missing and that when all was known Francis Levier, Bob Davis and John Barrett would no longer be on the Business Committee, or words to that effect, which you knew, or should have known, were false statements and intending same, by innuendo, to mean Levier, Davis and Barrett had illegally profitted from the \$200,000 in tribal funds allegedly missing and knowing said falsity tended to impeach the honesty,

integrity, virtue or reputation of Levier, Davis and Barrett and thereby exposing them to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

4.) Criminal Defamation. Section 564. On or about August 8, 1987, in the parking lot at R.C. Cafe, Maude, Oklahoma, you, knowingly and with malicious intent, told Hilton Melot, a member of the Business Committee, that "a month earlier" Jan Gale, manager of the tribal convenience store, had embezzled \$7,000 and had given some or all of same to John Barrett, Chairman of the Business Committee, or words to that effect, which information you knew or should have known was false and was published by you knowing that it tended to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation of Gale and Barrett and thereby exposing them to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

5.) Criminal Defamation. Section 564. On or about August 22, 1987, you told Paul Abel, Pottawatomie County Sheriff, that John Barrett (Chairman of the Business Committee) and/or Bob Dunning (tribal operations manager) had set fire to and/or caused an explosion of George Smith's trailer on that day, accusations you knew or should have known were false and these false accusations

tended to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation of Barrett and Dunning and thereby exposing them to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

6.) Obstructing Governmental Function. Section 414. That on the 11th day of July, 1987, you unlawfully used intimidation for the purpose of interfering with a tribal employee (Joey Stewart) performing an official function, to-wit: at a time, when the tribal complex was not normally open for business, you threatened the employee with the loss of his job through the alleged power of your office if the employee did not do what you told him and instructed the employee to conceal this unlawful intimidation by not recording the attempt in tribal police records.

7.) Special Influence. Section 453. During your term in office, you have received (directly or indirectly) a financial benefit from Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc., or its agent, as consideration for exerting special unlawful influence upon yourself as Vice Chairman of the Business Committee to violate the law or exercise your discretion to benefit Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc., or its agent.

8.) Breach of Fiduciary Duty. All of the above acts of malfea-

sance were perpetrated by you to undermine the lawful authority of the Business Committee by unlawful and improper means and were aggravated by your refusal to perform the most basic, lawful functions of your tribal office, to-wit:

a.) Without proper cause, you failed to attend the Business Committee meeting held July 19, 1987.

b.) Without proper cause, you failed to attend the Business Committee meeting held July 28, 1987.

Families sought

There are paid copies of the book "Joseph Bertrand, Sr.: His Ancestors and His Descendants" for any of the family of Mayme Spring, deceased. She ordered and paid for one book before her death. There is also one book available for Juanita Neff of Tucson, Arizona or her children. For those who purchased copies of the first edition printed in 1980, the 40-page additions and corrections section is now ready for mailing. Please advise Gladys Moeller, 816 Cherokee, Oskaloosa, KS 66066 of any change of address.

Kinslow charged (from page 1)

read him the rights provided him under the tribal constitution and codes, including representation by an attorney at his own expense and the ability to present sworn testimony, affidavits and documentary evidence. Barrett also presented Kinslow with a "bill of particulars" charging him with eight counts of misconduct in office, including five counts of criminal defamation against tribal officers and employees, special

influence, obstruction of governmental function and breach of fiduciary duty (see sidebar story).

The removal hearing will be held in the Long Room of the administration building and a verbatim transcript and record made of the hearing. According to the constitution, a vote to remove an executive officer must be unanimous. A removed officer has the right to appeal directly to the Potawatomi Supreme Court.

Barrett brings suit (from page 1)

larly outrageous and damaging to the tribe's reputation in the business community. They also managed to terrorize tribal employees - who should not have to live in fear of tribal elections every year. If these people truly believe a crime has been committed I'm going to see to it that they have their say. I'm going to give them their day in court - which is where

these kinds of accusations belong in the first place. If I do not take a stand now, no responsible tribal member will ever want to run for office knowing their family and business can be slandered, libeled and defamed in anonymous hate letters."

No trial date had been set at press time.

Removal journal - the Trail of Death

Near Lafayette Aug. 26, 1837

Sir,

I have the honor to transport herewith the muster of all of a company of Indians now emigrating under the charge of George H. Proffit, Esqr., Conductor, together with a copy of daily journals for this march.

I am Sir, very respectfully
your obt. servt.

A.C. Pepper
Superintendent.

(To) Hon. C.A. Harris
Comm. of Indian Affairs
Washington City.
Camp on Crooked Creek
August 20th 1837

Daily Journal

Sunday August 13. Officers at Camp employed in issuing rations & enrolling such Indians may arrive for emigration

Monday Aug. 14. Officers employed as yesterday.

Tuesday Aug. 15. Officers employed as yesterday.

Wednesday Aug. 16. Officers employed in the same manner as yesterday.

Thurs. Aug. 17. Officers employed as yesterday.

Friday 18 Aug. Officers employed in forming new muster roll and in making preparations for starting West of the Mississippi.

Saturday 19 Aug. Officers employed as yesterday.

George H. Proffit
Asst. Agt. Pott. Rem.

Sunday 20th Aug. 1837. Officers employed at camp in preparing to emigrate since Indians may revolt.

Monday 21 Aug. Officers employed as yesterday.

Tuesday 22 Aug. Officers employed as yesterday. Wednesday 23 Aug. Officers employed in superintending the loading of waggons. 5 o'clock P.M. The emigrating party left camp at Crooked Creek. George H. Proffit, Conductor. Joseph Barron Assistant conductor and interpreter. Doctr. Jerolaman, Attending Physician. This day travelled about six miles and issued provisions for three days.

Thursday 24th August. This day travelled over an even country about fifteen miles passing through Monticello the country seat of White County. When about three miles from Monticello our party was detained for some time by the arresting of Baptiste Dutroit, a quarter blood Pottawattomie at the tent of George W. Ewing of Logansport. In consequence of the arrest of this man, his Wife a pottawattomi and two children left the emigrating party.

Friday 25 Aug. Early this morning we were joined by Dutroit, his Wife and two children, he having been released. Travelled this day about 17 miles passing by the Tippecanoe battle ground. The last doz. miles of the march found the country very broken. Issued provisions for Autumn.

Saturday 26th Aug. Travelled about three miles when the party is obliged to camp for the day. A heavy rain continuing in excess. This day issued rations for 27, 18, 29 Aug.

George H. Proffit
Conductor of Pott. Emig.

Weekly Report.
Indian Agency Inc.
Sept. 9, 1837

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the daily journal transmitted to this office by Mr. Proffit. It comprised all the information as to the progress of the emigrating party in my possession.

Very respectfully
your obt. servt.
A.C. Pepper
Superintendent

Journal of emigration

Sunday Aug. 27, 1837. Left the encampment at 1/2 past 8 o'clock A.M. and travelled until 5 P.M. resting about one hour at noon. This day travelled about 16 miles over a tolerable even country.

Monday Aug. 28. Left the encampment at 1/2 past seven and travelled until 1/2 past 5, resting about 1 1/2 hours in the course of the day. Progressed about 14 miles over a very broken country with small prairies.

Tuesday Aug. 29. Left the encampment at about 8 o'clock A.M. and travelled until about 1/2 past 5 P.M. The excessive heat obliged the party to halt about 2 hours in the middle of the day. Travelled about 14 miles through a broken country. Camped 10 miles from Danville in Illinois. Issued rations for 3 days.

Wednesday Aug. 30. Early this morning Nas-wa-kay the principal chief of the p. was taken very ill, having a severe attack of Cholera Morbus. Owing to the illness of this chief and his dangerous situation the party remained in camp all this day.

Thursday Aug. 31. The attending Physician reported the Chief Nas-wa-kay as unable to travel and that it would be dangerous to remove him. The party therefore remained in camp this day.

Friday 1st September. Nas-wa-kay having measurably recovered the party left the encampment at 8 o'clock A.M. and travelled with an hour's intermission until about 5 P.M. fifteen miles through a level country. The roads very heavy. Passed through Danville in Illinois. Issued rations for the 2nd.

Saturday. Left the encampment at 1/2 past 8 o'clock A.M. and travelled until 1/2 past 5 P.M. resting about one hour and a half. Travelled about 15 miles through the Grand prairie passing through Georgetown. Issued rations for 3. 4. 5th Sept.

George H. Proffit
Conductor of Pott. Emig.

Weekly Report
Indian Agency Ind.
Sept. 16, 1837

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the daily journal forwarded from Vandalia Illinois by Mr. Proffit.

Very respectfully
your obt. servt.
A.C. Pepper
Superintendent

(To) Hon. C.A. Harris
Journal of Emigration

Sunday Sept. 3. Left the encampment at 1/2 past 7 A.M. and travelled until 1/2 past 5 P.M. resting about 1 hour. Travelled about 19 miles over a level country.

Monday Sept. 4. Left the encampment at 1/2 past 7 A.M. and progressed until 6 P.M. resting about 1 hour, passing over a level country about 20 miles.

Tuesday Sept. 5. A heavy rain detained the party in camp until 10 o'clock A.M. Travelled until 4 P.M. 11 miles. Rain obliging the party to halt for the night. Issued rations Bacon & Wheat.

Wednesday Sept. 6. Left the encampment about 10 A.M. the party detained by rain. Travelled about 12 miles. Roads very bad. Issued rations of Beef and Flour for 7. 8. 9th.

Thursday Sept. 7. Left the encampment at 1/2 past 8 A.M. Travelled until 5 P.M. about 14 miles over a level country. Weather excessively warm, roads very heavy. Rested 2 hours.

Friday Sept. 8. Left the encampment at 8 A.M. and travelled until 1/2 past 5 P.M. resting about 1 hour. Progressed 17 miles, the country broken and bad roads.

Saturday 9. Sept. Left the encampment at 1/2 past 7 and travelled until 5 P.M. a rain forcing the party to halt about 5 miles from Vandalia in Illinois. Travelled 18 miles. Country somewhat broken. Issued ration of fat pork, and flour for 10th.

G. H. Proffitt
Conductor of Pott. Emig.

Alton Illinois 17. Sept. 1837

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Journal to this date. On my arrival at this place I found the regular ferry boat sunk and nothing but a small flat to ferry us across the river. The waggoners considering it unsafe the owners of the ferry have at my request procured a larger one, but the wind has this day been so high as to render the ferrage of the river dangerous. As soon as possible I shall proceed on my Journey. You will perceive by the Journal that Jackson has stabbed Dutroit. He is quite dangerous, but expressed a willingness to risk a passage in a waggon. The numerous groceries on the rout through this state have almost rendered it impossible to keep the Indians together.

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.
George H. Proffit
Conductor Pott. Emig.

("Groceries" was a term used by contemporaries of this period to denote stores where liquor was sold in quantity. Apparently, they were the antecedents of the package liquor stores of today. - Indiana Magazine of History, December 1950, p. 384.)

"Pottawattomie Emigration"

Sunday Sept. 10th 1837. This day the party was detained in camp by a very heavy rain which rendered it impossible to progress on the rout. Issued rations of beef and flour for 11th. 12th. 13th. Sept.

Monday Sept. 11. Remained in camp until 10 o'clock A.M. Indians employed in drying tents, baggage. We travelled about 9 miles. Roads very bad. Passed through Vandalia.

Tuesday Sept. 12. Left the camp at 8 A.M. and travelled until 5 P.M. resting about 2 hours, progressed about 16 miles over a level country. Roads very heavy.

Wednesday Sept. 13. Left the camp at 8 A.M. and travelled until 5 P.M. resting about 1 hour. Travelled 18 miles over a level country. Issued rations for 14. 15. 16. Sept. beef & flour.

Thursday Sept. 14. Left the camp at 8 A.M. and proceeded until about 5 P.M. resting about 1 hour. Travelled 19 miles over a level country.

Friday Sept. 15. Started at 8 A.M. and travelled until 1/2 past 4 P.M. resting one hour, proceeding 18 miles over a level country. Encamped 1/2 miles from Alton. About 8 o'clock P.M. Andrew Jackson one of the party stabbed J.B. Dutroit (Dubois?) a quarter blood. The wound being considered quite dangerous a consulting physician was called.

Saturday Sept. 16. Rained all day. About 4 P.M. the sheriff of the country with a civil process demanded the body of Andrew Jackson for trial. The request was complied with and said Jackson ordered to post bail for his appearance at court. He made his escape from the officer and has not been heard from. Issued rations of Beef and flour for 17. 18. 19.

George H. Proffit
Conductor Pott. Emig.

Pottawattomie Emigration

Sunday Sept. 17. Remained in camp all day a high wind rendering the ferrage of the river dangerous, there being nothing but a small flat boat at the ferry, the regular ferry boat being sunk. Dutroit considered quite dangerous.

Monday Sept. 18. Dutroit somewhat better. The party left the camp at 8 A.M. and proceeded to the ferry intending to cross. On our arrival found the ferry boat rendered unfit for use, a waggon having injured the bottom of the boat. Seeing no prospect of a safe ferrage and wind being high started for St. Louis and progressed 13 miles. Encamped at 1/2 past 5 P.M.

Tuesday Sept. 19. Left the camp at 8 A.M. and travelled until 6 P.M. crossing the Mississippi, progressed this day 14 miles. Issued rations

for beef and flour for 20. 21. 22. 23.

Wednesday Sept. 20. Left the camp at 8 A.M. and travelled until 1/2 past 5 P.M. 14 miles over a very broken country. Crossed the Mississippi at St. Charles.

Thursday. Sept 21. Remained in camp all day, a woman being delivered of a child and consequently unable to travel.

Friday Sept 22nd. Detained in camp until 10 A.M. by rain. Travelled 14 miles over a very broken country. Andrew Jackson this day joined the party.

Saturday Sept. 23rd. Left the camp at 8 A.M. and travelled until 5 P.M. 17 miles. Roads generally good. Being apprehensive of further difficulty with Jackson and considering his life in danger, sent him to W. Davis the Agent for the Pottawattomies. Issued rations for 24. 25. 26. Sept. Beef and cornmeal.

George H. Proffit
Conductor of Pott. Emig.

Pottawattomie Emigration

Sunday Sept. 24. Left the camp at 1/2 past 7 A.M. and travelled until about 5 P.M. 18 miles passing through Warrenton. Roads good.

Monday Sept. 25. Left camp at 8 A.M. and travelled until 6 P.M. over a level country. 21 miles. Passed through Danville.

Tuesday Sept. 26. Remained in camp all day detained by a very heavy rain. Issued rations of Bacon. flour and corn for 27. 28. 29. Sept.

Wednesday Sept. 27. Remained in camp until 10 A.M. drying baggage. We travelled 12 miles over a level country. Roads rendered very heavy by the rain. Encamped at 5 P.M.

Thursday Sept. 28. Left the camp at 7 A.M. and travelled until about 5 P.M. 18 miles passing through Fulton. Country broken.

Friday Sept. 29. Remained in camp until 10 A.M. detained by rain, travelled this day miles over a very broken country. Encamped at 5 P.M. a very heavy rain preventing the party from reaching the river. Issued pork & flour for 3 days.

Saturday Sept. 30. Rain continued until 11 A.M. Remained in camp this day.

George H. Proffit
Conductor Pott. Emig.

Harmont, Missouri

Oct. 27, 1837

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, that the Emigrating party under my charge arrived at their destination on the 23 inst., and were received by the Agent Mr. Davis. I much regret that the movements of the party have been less speedy than was anticipated. The almost continued rains caused the rivers and creeks of the country through which we travelled, for a long time impassable. We were obliged to encamp on the bank of Grand River nine days, there being - neither a bridge or ferry across the stream.

Other water courses presented obstructions of the same nature. In the requisitions made upon the disbursing officer, I have had an eye single to strict economy & hoping that the management of the party since it has been under my charge, will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be
Subservient myself your Obt. Servt.
(signed) George H. Proffit
Cond. Pott. Emgr.

Weekly Report

Indian Agency, In.

Nov. 18, 1837

Sir.

Yesterday evening Doctr. Jerolaman who accompanied the Pottawattomie emigration as Physician returned to this place; and reports that the emigrants arrived at Col. Davis's Agency on the 23rd Oct. without any loss by death, and with an increase of one by birth on the rout.

Mr. Proffit and Leut. Searight were both detained by illness on the road in Missouri. This accounts for my not having received any reports from the conductor since the 30th of Sept.

(Continued next page)

Death *(continued)*

When Mr. Proffit recovers his health he will no doubt make his report, which I will transmit to you.

A.C. Pepper
Superintendent

Trail of Death 1838 roll

(Courtesy of the Fulton County Historical Society)

Following is a list of Potawatomi Indians who were forcibly removed from Indiana in 1838 on the infamous Trail of Death. The original roll is a yellowed document so faded that it can no longer be read or xeroxed, but Ivan Nunemaker of Wakarusa discovered that it had been microfilmed in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. A copy also exists in the Indiana State Library. Nunemaker typed off a copy of the roll and gave us permission to print it here. Nunemaker's hobby is typing and compiling books from the microfilmed records of Indian affairs.

The number by the Indian names is the number of members in his family. The name is the head of the family, usually a man. It is indeed unfortunate that all the individuals' names were not recorded. Jesse C. Douglas was the enrolling agent who recorded the names. He was later editor of the Logansport Telegraph. William Polke was the conductor on the Trail of Death. His house, the oldest frame house in Fulton County, is marked by a historical marker on Old 31 three-quarters of a mile north of the Tippecanoe River.

9 Danl Bourissan
6 Lewis Burnett
5 To-pe-nay-hee
2 Oboro-wah-quah
8 Kee Sees
4 Kan-in-sa-quah
6 N Yok-see
9 Me-no-we-na
5 Mosa-so
3 Uy-mee-go
3 Nanst-Uery
4 Min-dan-min
4 Ma-nuak-see
4 Weew-Keesh
2 Mock-May
6 Match-so-Saw
9 Meche-pau
3 Socke-co
Shore-co-to
4 Mo Kah
6 Ohik-quen
3 Black Wolf
4 Pe-pee-na-wah
7 Sin-e-co
4 Black Indian
11 Pe-persh-Kay
8 Mug-quet-wash
3 U-Shee-kaw
2 Quah-ah
13 Pat-ta-ka-tha
1 M chik-a-weesh
2 Pe-teno-e-quah
1 Po-ka-quirse
2 Ko-waw-unie
8 Miss-in-oquah
6 Mak-ko-sah
3 Ke-ne-geh
9 Iow weh
2 M-go-quiss
3 Abram Burnett
5 Shaw-bo-way-tuk
4 M sull-quaw-go
7 Min-e-to-way-bee
17 Ash-kum
9 Lewis Bertrand
3 Me-ar-ko
9 Muk-saw-bee
7 Pem-chah
Po-quah and
5 M-ak-qui-to
5 Sharp-kuk
7 Ma-Mawk-shuk

7 David Marland
9 Me-chip-a-wash-ship

4 Waw-we-ass-see
5 Naw-sh-n eesh
2 Muk-Kuse
2 Kee-sis
7 Wa-ga-men-quah-go
2 Nuck-taw-no
4 Kau-rawt
5 La-man-kay
7 Frincis Clawman
3 Opay-Bah
10 Ma-naw-shuk-quah
4 P-kish-e-no-quah
10 Shaw-quaw
10 Mix-saw-beu
6 ko-ko-cheesh
2 Le-le-oh
5 Kash-quah
4 Pah-ka-to
15 Me-shaw-kose
1 Maw-gook-suck
2 Au-che-to
6 Lew-taw-ge-way
3 M' sha-was
10 M' shaw bo
3 Po-muse
4 M-kaw-hoh-ke
3 Me cha bee qua
5 Kee-wee-nin
3 Uach e-sah
3 Paw-pee
3 Wak-nau
1 Mak-to-kah
5 Sauk-muck
2 Man-och-quah
Wa-pe-kawk
7 Pierre Londu
5 Uis-ko-pa
6 Ma-taw-keh
5 Wa-up-shee
4 Wawl-shaw
2 Lew-wobt-quess
6 Waw-ke-chee

9 Wa-go-mau-pe-tuk
3 Wawk-Shuk
11 New-us-me-nuk-shuk
6 Wa-wee-aw
8 Ratch-ke-ke-tp
4 Kum-mo-sho
3 Pem-to-que-chuk
3 N go waw see
5 Uiu-e-to-mah
3 Shav c aw no
11 Suk Kwaw Keet
10 Mchee quane kaw go
4 Shuk shaw
9 Wauk inmb
9 Qua guo
11 An-Nu-wes-saw
1 Wa-ua-woh
12 O-sau-gee
2 M'shill, kaw, naw
7 Seu-ben-nin
9 Mash ka-mee
7 O'gah-quah
5 Saw-ga-nay
1 Me an meck qua
3 O'q ur ch
8 Au-nine-kee
5 Min-daw-mine
1 Min-e-to-mam
10 M nie-e-nere-see
1 Laro-gay-nay
5 Pawk-shuk
1 Judo-gah
9 Pash-pa-ho
3 Quck-nah
1 Re-wy-mah
7 Me-shock-Koose
4 Uy-wat-sah
10 Ka-tish
13 we-said
11 Quash-Inars
9 Pam-bo-go

768 Total

I certify that I have examined the above Roll and that the aggregate number of Emigrating Indians is correct. It was found impracticable, without great delay, and Embarrassment to classify them, as required in Form No. 18 of Regulations No. 5.

A.C. Pepper
Superintendent

9 Daniel Burisaw
8 Kei-sees
4 Kom-no-sa-qua
6 N, yok-see
9 Me-mo-ni-me
13 Black Wolf
4 Pe-po-nas-wah
11 Pee-peesh-Ray
7 Mug-quah-wash
3 M-shee-kau
5 Mose-ro
3 Wy-me-go
3 Naut-way
4 Min-draw-nin
4 O,Nauk-ra
4 Ween-keese
2 Nu-aw-quah
Thirty nine died on the Road

Two were permitted to return and Sixty eight deserted leaving our roll on remuster seven hundred and fifty six. Joined at the Osage that had removed themselves () now seven hundred fifty six.

Death encampments

From diary Kept on Trail of Death, 1838 by Jesse C. Douglas
Aug. 30 - Sept. 3: Twin Lakes, Marshall Co., Ind.
Sept. 4: Chippewa on Tippecanoe River north of Rochester (21 miles)
Sept 5: Mud Creek north of Fulton (9 miles)

(Continued, page 20)

In your opinion...

Dear HowNiKan,

I certainly enjoyed the 1987 Potawatomi Pow Wow, the General Council meeting, and the Anderson Reunion.

I want to thank all for honoring me, and making it a memorable occasion.

I hope to see you all next year.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Anderson Kremenak
Toledo, Iowa

Dear Friends and the Health Aids Foundation,

I send heartfelt thanks for the help you gave on my glasses, I do appreciate it.

I'm looking forward to the next issue of HowNiKan. I hope and feel all went well. This was one we had to win.

Still am so thankful good friends saw to it that I got to the Regional Meeting in K.C. It was most enjoyable and informative.

Am looking forward to the next one. Wish I could come to Pow Wow but no way just now.

Many thanks again and God bless all of you for your hard work and caring about us.

Sincerely,

Marguerite Schuyler
Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen!

I want to thank you for the check that you sent me in the amount of \$445.40, for my lower partials.

I appreciate it so much. It was such a big help to me. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Jean Perryman
Houston, Texas

Dear Editor,

My wife Peggy and I were very pleased for the privilege of escorting Mrs. Cable Ball during her recent visit to the tribal complex and pow wow.

Mrs. Ball appeared to be very impressed with the attention and sincerity given her by our tribal leaders and staff. Since she has a kinship with the tribal history through George Winter, the museum and preservation of tribal history was of great interest to her.

As a past president of the tribal historical society, I wish to express my appreciation for what our tribal leaders and you have accomplished towards the preservation and promotion of Potawatomi history. Through the newspaper, museum and archives people are now more able to understand their heritage.

Potawatomi people have impacted greatly the history of our nation for at least 300 years. I still envision that someday our tribal museum and archives might become one of the great cultural and historical centers of America.

It should be remembered that because of the long years of acculturation the Citizen Band could actually expire due to low blood degree. Our tribe should never die as long as our heritage and spirit beats in the hearts of our people.

Your brother in spirit,
Harold McCreery

Dear Editor:

My daughters and I came to the pow wow in June. I was really surprised and happy to find my great grandmother, her father and grandfather's pictures on display in the museum. Their names are Eleanor Bourassas Zielger, Jude Bourassas and Joseph N. Bourassas.

I am enclosing two pictures, one is to continue the family on down to me; Then my family when they were home in 1959.

I found a list of Bourassas in the Kansas Kin Volume XVII, Number 3, Aug. 1979. I found a copy of a land grant that my great-great-grandfather Joseph N. Bourassas was a chief. He and three other chiefs had signed the grant.

Please who ever sent in the pictures of the Bourassas family contact me.

We surely enjoyed the 1987 Pow Wow. We are planning being to every one from now on.

Anyone of my family please write.

Vina Sale Pruett
1025 Delano

Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

P.S. I want to know about the Zieglers' and Hay's too.

Dear Chairman Barrett;

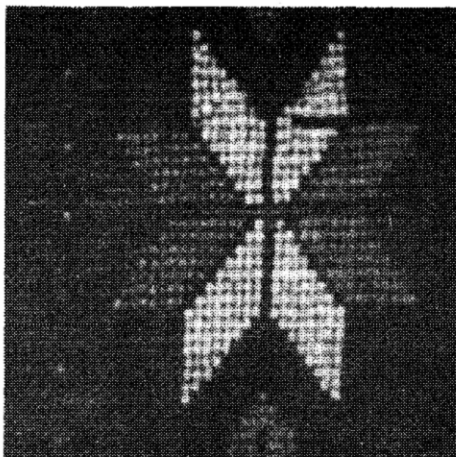
Just a line to congratulate you, Dr. Levier and Hilton Melot for your successful election campaign and please let me ask that you thank Dr. Levier for his hospitality and Ava DeLeon for her assistance to my wife, sister and myself. We thoroughly enjoyed our stay in Shawnee but sorry we couldn't be there for the finale.

Enclosed are a few pictures I took at the Pow Wow which you might like to have. I do not have releases for any of the celebrities. Also included is a picture of the beaded geometric floral design Potawatomi Ceremonial sash - ca. 1880, and a picture of the carving of the fire on a caribou antler by Leonard Pamp, late of Bronson, Michigan.

I recently came across a picture of Mary Louise Acton O'Marra who was a allottee and daughter of my great-great-grandmother Angeline Acton Moore and sister of my great-grandmother Zoa Acton Doud. I thought someone might be interested in their photo which was probably taken during the 1880's. It had a photographic studio written on the back from Council Bluff Iowa - which is a suprise to me as they were Potawatomi of Indiana and I thought only lived in Indiana, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Again Congratulations and Thanks,

Bob Sorrell
Denver, Colorado



Left: Johnny Pruett and family, Veta, Vivian, Vina, Tim, Sharon, Barbara and Carolyn in 1959

Right: Clockwise from top left, Anna Hays Sale, Bonnie Bourassas, Vina Sale Pruett, Leon Sale, Eleanor Bourassas Zeigler, circa 1925

Right column from top: Mary Louise (Acton) O'Marra, mother of James O'Marra, daughter of Angeline and Bel-laie Acton, circa 1880, Council Bluffs, Iowa; bottom - caribou carving by the late Leonard Pamp

National News

PARR calls bingo boycott

Protect America's Rights and Resources (PARR) has called for a boycott on Indian operated bingo halls to protest Indian treaty rights.

PARR is claiming the revenues gained from the halls are used by the Indians to fight Indian lobbying interests.

"We think it is wrong for people to be pouring money into the coffers of Indian tribes by playing bingo on the reservations, when that same money is being used for lobbying efforts to protect outdated, antiquated and very unnecessary special treaty rights," said Jim Houg, vice chairman of PARR.

Indian bingo halls offer larger jackpots to players, Indian and non-Indian, because they are not subject to state regulations. Many PARR members said at a late March anti-treaty rights conference in Wausau, Wisconsin, that they have played bingo on the reservations before, because of the high stakes.

PARR officials say they would rather see the citizens play church and service club sponsored bingo.

"That money comes out of the pockets of hard-working non-tribal members that also pay through tax dollars through the state and federal governments," said Hoag.

Thomas Maulson, Lac du Flambeau tribal judge, said the bingo proceeds are used to set up general relief funds for Indians. The funds relieve some of the pressure of the need for government subsidies, he said.

Maulson said that PARR has been trying to stir up trouble everywhere about Indian treaty rights and decided to pick bingo as an arguing point.

Federal contract bill proposed

A bill that would make it easier for Indians to contract with the federal government was passed on a voice vote by the House Interior Committee.

Rep. Bill Richardson (D-NM) sponsored the legislation that would guarantee tribes funding for contract support costs and would give them more of a voice in outlining the policies affecting the programs that are under contract.

New contracts will be treated like trust agreements rather than procurement and acquisition contracts, said a spokesman for Richardson.

Congress passed the Indian Self-Determination Act in 1975, which promoted tribal self-government. Tribes were encouraged by the act to contract for programs that were previously administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service.

The costs that were associated

with the performance of the contracts were not funded by the federal government, and the tribes sometimes complained that they had to cover the extra costs. Some of the tribes did not have the funds to cover these costs and have threatened to give the contracts back to the federal agencies.

The new legislation, which must now move to the full House for review, requires the appropriate agency secretary to publish new regulations on contracting between Indian tribes and the agency.

Court strikes land heirship

The Supreme Court has struck down a 1983 law that allowed tribes to assume ownership over small parcels of land fractionally owned by individual Indians.

The May 18 ruling quashes the 1983 "solution" to the problem of hundreds of thousands of owners to small parcels of land deeded to heirs.

The court said the 1983 law went too far because it prevented owners from receiving their fair share from the lands' transfer to tribal ownership.

The problem of fractionated land, or heirship lands, stems from the 1887 Dawes Act which allotted Indian lands to individuals. The heirs of the original allottees, however, now often own only a fraction of the land - and federal officials claim the land is worthless unless consolidated.

Under the 1983 law, if an owner had land interest under two percent and if it earned the owner less than \$100 per year, then it would be turned over to the tribe when the owner died.

Greg Shaw, a special assistant to Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer, said the BIA would stop the "escheat" of land back to the tribes. The BIA will be reviewing alternatives for fractionated land problems.

Support Heritage Week bill

The American Indian Heritage Foundation is joining with Senator Alan Cranston of California, to promote the signing of a Bill, honoring all American Indians, with an American Indian Heritage Week in November.

They have acquired over one-half of the votes needed for this Bill to be presented.

Please contact your Senator in Washington, DC, and encourage him or her to call Senator Cranston's office, to support this Bill - Senate Joint Resolution 53.

Beer sales support anti-treaty group

(Reprinted from the Red Lake Times 8/18/87.)

Eau Claire, WI - The developers of

Treaty Beer, the brew created to raise funds to overturn Chippewa treaty rights, say they expect to find a new brewer by the end of August.

Hibernia Brewery Ltd. of Eau Claire has discontinued brewing Treaty Beer, company president Michael Healy said.

Healy said he decided to halt production of the beer mainly because tavern and liquor store owners were being boycotted.

Treaty Beer debuted last month to raise funds for groups working to abrogate Chippewa Indian treaties, according to developers Don Long and Dean Crist of Minoqua, officials of the groups Stop Treaty Abuse.

Healy told the Eau Claire Leader-Telegram that he made the decision to discontinue brewing Treaty Beer earlier this week and has notified the project's developers of his decision.

Long and Crist said \$1 from each case would be used to fund candidates and causes opposed to 19th century treaties which allow the Chippewa Indians to spear game fish, as well as other rights not allowed to non-Indians.

Healy said the owner of a tavern near a reservation "pleaded with us" to discontinue brewing Treaty Beer.

"She was almost in tears. Well, that was more than I could take," he said.

The tavern owner wasn't selling Treaty Beer, Healy said, but the business was being boycotted because it sold other Hibernia brands.

"I'm the last guy who wants to hurt a retailer," he said. "This had a far greater impact on the decision than any letters I received."

Hibernia brewed 700,000 cans of Treaty beer, Healy said. Brisk sales were reported at many northern Wisconsin outlets and from a business standpoint the beer was quite profitable, he said.

Crist said last Friday that he had contacted at least two breweries about replacing Hibernia as the Treaty Beer brewer. Crist said he expects to have a brewing agreement with a new producer by the end of August.

Because a new Treaty Beer producer is being sought, the beer won't be available for a limited period because current supplies will have been exhausted, he said.

"Especially at the current consumption rate," Crist said. He added he knows of no boycotts of taverns and liquor stores selling Treaty beer in the Minoqua area.

Reports of boycotts in the Ashland area are interesting, Crist said, "because we don't even have a distributor up there."

Healy said he received about seven letters and three telephone calls from people opposing the company's decision to brew Treaty beer. The Milwaukee-based Lutheran Human Relations Association of America called for a boycott of Treaty

beer earlier this month.

Healy said the Treaty beer developers also made "unreasonable demands" that were a factor in his decision, including one that a separate telephone line be installed for them at the brewery. Healy said neither he nor his company took a stand on treaty rights.

Bingo control expected this year

Reservation gambling operations may be brought under control of federal regulations as soon as the end of this year, according to a lobbyist for the National Gaming Association.

"The concern we have here is to find an equitable solution that will protect our games, set some standards and licensing procedures and in a sense protect the integrity of all Indian gaming activities," said Manny Fierro.

Fierro said he hopes an agreement can be reached within a month on how Indian gaming should be treated across the country, and the plan should be sent to Congress for action.

Fierro said an agreement must be made on a national level, although the association favors allowing individual tribes to negotiate with states.

The predominant form of Indian gaming is bingo, but tribes are exploring more Las Vegas-styled games including video poker.

The Menominee Tribe, for example, opened a casino several months ago, but it was declared illegal by the state attorney general and is being investigated by the U.S. attorney's office in Milwaukee.

The casino is still operating.

Ideally, Indians would have the federal government regulate all gaming with the understanding that Indians only can have the type of gambling the state allows, Fierro said.

Postal Service honors chief

Red Cloud, Neb - Representatives of the Oglala Sioux Tribe joined the U.S. Postal Service Aug. 15 in commemorating the first day for issuing a new 10 cent stamp honoring Chief Red Cloud, the great Sioux leader who negotiated an 1868 treaty between the United States and the Sioux Nation.

The new stamp features a distinguished portrait of the chief.

Jerome Wieser, the Postmaster for Lincoln, Neb. and organizer of the event, said the stamp will be printed continuously as the nation's only 10 cent stamp. It should be available in local post offices. Chief Oliver Red Cloud, the grandson of Red Cloud, was a featured speaker during first day ceremonies. Other speakers included postal dignitaries and Oglala Sioux Chairman Joe American Horse.

Wieser said Red Cloud met with

several U.S. Presidents during the 1860's and 70's and was respected by Indians and non-Indians alike.

Congressional activities

Rep. Robert Davis (R-Mich.) introduced legislation Aug. 7 to extend federal recognition to the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. H.R. 3194 was referred to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) referred to the AIDS disease among Indians Aug. 5 during a lengthy statement in which he was added as co-sponsor of a bill dealing with the disease among infants. McCain said there is concern about the spread of AIDS among the Native American population because of a rise in intravenous drug abuse in Indian country.

"There needs to be early intervention techniques, education and bolstered health services on the reservations," said McCain. "The reality here is that the threat of AIDS in small Indian communities is so great that entire tribes could be wiped out by the spread of this disease."

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) introduced S.1602, a bill to put certain northern Potawatomi lands into trust.

Representative F. James Sensenbrenner (R. Wisc.) introduced a bill in July (HR 3034) that would abrogate the rights of Indian tribes to hunt, fish and gather in the state of Wisconsin. The bill has been referred to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Representative Bill Richardson (D. N.M.) introduced the Minority Enterprise Enhancement Act on July 23.

According to Richardson, the legislation is intended to "guide" the Defense Department toward achieving a goal of contracting five percent of its budget with minority firms and to assist so-called 8(a) firms in reaching competitive viability.

"I am not satisfied that we are doing all we can do to implement this important program," Richardson said.

Senator Jeff Bingaman (D. N.M.) introduced legislation on July 21 to provide health promotion and disease prevention services to Indians.

S. 1509 was referred to the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

Judge rules state pays

Madison, WI - A federal judge has ruled that the state of Wisconsin should pay the attorney fees incurred by the Chippewa Indians in their legal battle to uphold treaty rights.

"I will not determine the amount

of the award until the defendants have the opportunity to object to the amounts claimed by the plaintiff in its fee petitions," said Federal Judge Barbara Crabb in her June 24 ruling.

The Chippewas, according to the court records, accumulated legal bills of \$158,000 plus interest since the case was started in 1974 by the Lac Courte Oreilles band of Chippewas.

In February, the late Federal Judge James E. Doyle reaffirmed the Chippewa hunting, fishing and gathering rights on and off the reservation. Federal law dictates that winning parties of a lawsuit are entitled to have their lawyer fees reimbursed.

The fees for the period of 1974 to 1983 were covered under Crabb's phase one ruling. The future phases of the case will cover state regulation and treaty rights.

Swimmer appoints Oklahoman

Washington - An Oklahoman has been named the principal deputy to Ross Swimmer, head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Pat Ragsdale has been the director of the BIA's area office in Anadarko, which serves 23 tribes in three states, since 1984.

A Cherokee, Ragsdale is serving Swimmer, also an Oklahoman, on an interim basis. He replaces Dr. Ronald L. Esquerra, who left the BIA on June 1. Ragsdale will oversee BIA operations such as budget, data systems and personnel.

He has been in government service for 20 years, beginning as a summer laborer for the BIA. Following military service, he returned to the BIA in 1972 as a tribal government services specialist in Muskogee, where he worked with tribal constitutions, rolls and elections. He later worked in BIA jobs in Flagstaff and Phoenix, Ariz., and Fort Duchesne, Utah, before returning to Oklahoma in 1984. Ragsdale is a graduate of Central State University.

Farmers support treaty rights

In the Letters to the Editor section, the Hay River Chapter of the Wisconsin Farm Unity Alliance sent a support letter. Also included with that letter was this article on the farmer.

It might seem strange to some people that farmers would be concerned with Indian treaty rights. Yet under the Reagan Administration, thousands of farmers have been forced off their lands, some of which have been in their families for generations. This year, 74,000 family farms will be lost. Wendell Berry, in his 1971 book, *A Continuous Harmony*, spoke eloquently about farming in a way that should strike a familiar chord in the hearts and minds of many Indian people, especially the elders:

"As a class, farmers are one of the despised minorities. So far as I can see, farming is considered marginal or incidental to the economy of the

country, and farmers, when they are thought of at all, are thought of as hicks and yokels, whose lives do not fit into the modern scene. The average American farmer is now an old man whose sons have moved away to the cities. His knowledge, and his intimate connection with the land, are about to be lost. (He) is going the way of the small independent craftsmen and storekeepers. He is being forced off the land into the cities, his place taken by absentee owners, corporations, and machines. Some would justify all this in the name of efficiency. As I see it, it is an enormous social and cultural blunder. For the small farmers who lived on their farms cared about their land..given their established connection to their land-which was often hereditary and traditional as well as economic.

A true agricultural vision would look upon farming not as a function of the economy or even the society, but as a function of the land; and it would look upon the farm population as an indispensable and inalienable part of the ecological system. Among the Incas, the basic social and economic unit was the tribe, or ayllu, but ayllu was not merely its people and not merely the land, but people and land wedded through a mystical bond."

Treaty rights are essential for Indian people to make use of their ancestral homelands and ceded lands as a place for food harvesting, not just a place for houses to be located. As it is inconceivable for a farmer to live on the land without being able to use that land for growing crops or raising animals for food, so too, is it inconceivable that ancestral lands would be unavailable to sustain the original people of this land. The struggle of both farmer and tribal member is thus connected by tradition and by spirit, and will continue as long as those in power are unable to respect that special relationship that some people have to the land.

NCAI requests investigation

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is demanding investigation of activities of anti-Indian groups nationwide by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Actions credited to the hate groups include a mob attack of 400 people against 27 Lac du Flambeau fishermen. In Washington state a group called S/SPAWN is credited with issuing bumperstickers saying "Save a Salmon, Spear an Indian." In Wisconsin bumperstickers are circulating saying "Save a Walleye, Spear an Indian." TEAERE (Totally Equal Americans and Equal Rights for Everyone) uses a bumpersticker that says "Save a Deer, Shoot an Indian."

NCAI Director Susan Shawn Harjo says the Great Lakes situation in particular, "cries out for responsible and vigorous action on a tripartite level among the federal, tribal and state authorities. PARR and other

anti-Indian groups have no place in the process."

Other newly formed anti-treaty, anti-Indian groups include Montanans Opposed to Discrimination (MOD), All Citizens Equal and the Wyoming Citizens for Equality in Government.

Appropriations snubs Swimmer cuts

The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee increased both the BIA and Indian Health Service allocations requested by Interior Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer as well as turning down the majority of the rest of his proposals as well.

The BIA budget approved was \$60,639 more than Swimmer had requested; IHS's budget was also raised to \$1,021,980 - about a quarter-million more than the Swimmer proposal.

The bill accompanying the action also prohibits reduction of IHS staff or implementation of quarter-blood or other eligibility requirements without permission from Congress. The bill limits to five percent BIA resource allocation methods and disapproves the phase-out of the Community Health Representatives (CHR) and urban health programs.

The House subcommittee also turned down Swimmer's plan to transfer BIA education programs to state or non-tribal entities, forbids his plan to close the Phoenix Indian School without congressional approval and halts a proposal to collect tuition by the BIA at its post-secondary schools.

The bill also denied a plan to contract out Indian forestry programs, a plan to contract out management of trust funds and a proposal to restrict the BIA Housing Improvement Program to only the elderly and handicapped.

Also rejected was a Swimmer request for transfer of \$2 million to a new technical assistance plan - because there had not been tribal consent.

GAO Indian stats

The Congressional General Accounting Office (GAO) has submitted a report to Rep. Ron Marlenee (R. Mt.) that shows Indian population increased 161 percent between 1960 and 1980, although the federal government budgets only \$3 billion for Indian programs.

Marlenee asked the GAO in February to answer three questions: the number of Indians eligible for federal programs in 1960, 1970 and 1980; the numbers of Indians eligible by blood quantum for federal programs; and the total budget for Indian programs for 1986 and 1987.

The GAO report states there were 523,591 Indians in 1960 and 1,364,033 in 1980. The report also states that the federal government bases eligibility for its programs on tribal membership and not blood quantum and that Indian programs nationwide received around \$3 billion in budget authority from 12 departments and agencies in 1986 and 1987.

HowNiKan - History of a tribal newspaper

(The following paper, written by Pat Sulcer, was delivered at the 1986 Native American Press Archives Conference held in Little Rock, Arkansas.)

A Long Standing Commitment to Education

The nearly 12,000 tribal members on the 1987 Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Roll are descendants of a culture of people with a long and loving relationship to oral and written communication; a relationship dating back to the 1600's.

Prior to the late 1500's the Potawatomi were part of a three-tribe federation with the Chippewa and Ottawa, known as the Three Fires Confederacy. The federation, representing the largest number of Algonquin-speaking Indians in the Great Lakes area, eventually amicably separated for unknown reasons. The name "Potawatomi" (originally pronounced Bo-day-wad-me), meaning "Fire People," was coined for the tribe by the Chippewas. Historically, the meaning behind the metaphor is unclear, but it most likely refers to the tribe's position within the federation, the responsibilities of which included the maintenance of the federation's eternal sacred council fire.

The original Potawatomi, roaming the northern boundaries of the Great Lakes, came into early contact with French explorers and traders pushing southwesterly across Canada to escape government restrictions and increasing competition. The Potawatomi, enchanted with the French speaking people's language, clothing and fine manners, established a relationship that would soon elevate them from the status of "savages" and, in many ways, contribute to their ultimate downfall at the hands of the white man and the loss of their indigenous lands. The effect of the French on the Potawatomi people cannot be overestimated. By the early 1700's many Potawatomi had ties with the French Catholic missionaries and had made marital alliances with French fur traders and explorers. Today, the biggest family groups within the Citizen Band Tribe carry the names Peltier, Bourassa, Bourbonnais, Laframboise, Beaubien, Melot, Neddeau and Ouimet. One astounding result of the early intermarriage between the two groups was the rise of adopted Frenchmen and many "half-breed" offspring up through the tribe's political ranks. In 1666, the French Father Allouez noted with disbelief the tribe's propensity to be "most docile and affectionate towards the French." The Potawatomi's affection for, and allegiance to, the French was, indeed, cast in stone by 1768 when a British officer reported the Potawatomi as "A very wild, savage people, who have an aversion to Englishmen and generally give them as much trouble as possible in passing or repassing the Fort of St. Joseph's where some French traders are settled by their permission."

It was through this "French Connection" that the Potawatomi came to discover the power of language. The tribe, separated by distance into small village bands, had many chiefs and many "headmen." People skilled in written and oral communications oftentimes carried more political weight within the bands than did the hereditary chiefs. The archives of the Catholic Church, as well as the United States government, are filled with beautifully written letters from Potawatomi. In their efforts to emulate and please their French brothers many Potawatomi were baptized by the Catholic missionaries and became followers of the Church. And where there were Catholic missionaries there were attempts made to "educate." The historical proof of the Potawatomi's dependency on the Catholic priests and yearning for education is illustrated by the fact that both Notre Dame University (1842) in Indiana and St. Gregory's College (1876) in Shawnee, Oklahoma are Potawatomi "land grant" schools, built on Indian allotments donated by individual tribal members.

The Potawatomi became so acculturated through their alliance with the French that they eventually, quite literally controlled commerce throughout the Chicago, Green Bay and Detroit areas. They were astute at commerce, shrewd at trade and, with their French attire and versatility at languages, quite capable of meeting any challenge thrown their way. Any challenge, that is, except the eventual fall of the French to the British. The Potawatomi's reluctant and ambivalent allegiance to the British would never reach the heights of their love for the French. By the time the Potawatomi accepted the British the American colonists were already pushing west to the Great Lakes and the most formidable foe in Potawatomi history was now to be faced.

The Potawatomi, civilized, educated and in control of commerce, did not foresee the tragedy that would soon befall them. Between the years of 1789 and 1867 they would sign more than 40 treaties in an attempt to placate the new Americans, including the infamous Treaty of Greenville (1795) where 25,000 square miles of land were sold to the government at the rate of one cent per six acres.

In 1838, the tragic Potawatomi "Trail of Death" was begun. One of the Potawatomi's beloved "black robes," Father Benjamin Petit, would accompany their removal and chronicle the horrifying event in letters to friends and church officials.

George Winter, the only known artist to ever have documented the

Potawatomi, completed hundreds of renderings of tribal members in the months before their removal from Indiana at the point of government guns. From his pictures we see a culture of people dressed not unlike the colonists of the day. Many of them are adorned with crucifixes and peace medals. Nearly all are heavily decorated with trade silver, symbolizing not only their standing within the community but their individual wealth as well. In his journals, Winter noted the Potawatomi - "Once masters of this country" - were soon to be "an ill fated race."

The Potawatomi would be removed first to Missouri, then Council Bluffs, Iowa and eventually Kansas, accompanied always by the Jesuit fathers. In 1861, the numerous bands now gathered together in Kansas officially split in two. There were many differences between those Indians who had accepted Christianity and those who had not. Those who had become known as the "Mission Band," or Christian sect, accepted United States citizenship (thus the name "Citizen Band") and purchased a reservation area in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). One of the first tribal priorities upon arrival in Oklahoma was to petition the Church for priests to provide schooling. This time it was the Benedictines who answered the call.

The First Official Newspaper

In 1876, Father Isadore Robot, newly arrived in this country, was offered by the Potawatomi a section of land of his choosing providing he build a mission and a school for the Indians' use. The dream of Sacred Heart Mission, later called the "Cradle of Catholicism in the West," was born. Against all the odds presented by the barren prairie, lack of recruits and funding, and governmental red (white) tape, the community of Sacred Heart, Sacred Heart Institute and St. Mary's Academy were built. In 1888, Father Ignatius Jean founded The Indian Advocate, "Devoted to the Interest of the Indians." The very first issue of the Advocate outlined its purpose: "The object of this quarterly review is the progress of civilization in the Indian Territory, by promoting the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of the Indian race...It will appear in January, April, July and October, to plead the cause of the last remnants of the Indian tribes, and of the Benedictine missionaries who have consecrated their lives to the evangelization of those children of the wilderness." By 1902 the Advocate had become a monthly magazine and continued in that form until 1910 when it ceased publication altogether. In its 21-year life the magazine published thousands of pages documenting early life in Indian Territory. The only complete collections of the Advocate in existence today are the bound copies at St. Gregory's College in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

A Tribal Publication is Born

By 1936, members of the Citizen Band were gathering in each other's homes to formulate a tribal constitution. It is interesting to note that the tribal constitution, ratified in 1938, specifically prohibited any abridgement by the tribal governing body of freedom of speech or of the press.

In 1971, "Newsletter Volume I" of the How-Ni-Con was run off on a mimeograph machine. It was two pages long and outlined the various government services available to Native Americans, as well as the dates and times of a tribally sponsored rabies clinic! Minutes of the governing board's (Tribal Business Committee) meetings did not appear and the tribe did not yet have an office phone. The tribal chairman carried the tribal checkbook around in his pocket. The lack of a tribal telephone is important because, by 1971, thousands of Citizen Band tribal members were already scattered throughout the country. Without a means of keeping in touch with "the reservation," loss of interest in tribal affairs was inevitable. The mimeographed version of the How-Ni-Con (an aberration of the traditional "Aho Nikane," or "Hello My Friend") continued erratic publication through 1978 often authored by the elected tribal officials of the time.

In 1979 the first "How-Ni-Kan Newspaper Volume No. 2," an eight page newsprint newspaper, was published. It was full of photographs of staff members, glowing reports on tribal programs and was to be printed quarterly at the subscription rate of \$1 for tribal members. By 1980 the newspaper was running "canned copy," recipes, a native language dictionary and front page "political pot shot" columns authored by elected officials. Budgets were run once a year and there was seldom a word reflecting official business actions taken by tribal officers.

A New Beginning

On July 7, 1983 a number of things happened that would change the way the Citizen Band Potawatomi tribal government operated, the way the tribal newspaper was viewed and the ability of tribal members to keep a "handle" on tribal affairs.

On the last weekend in June an election had been held that changed the majority make-up of the five-member Tribal Business Committee. On July 7th the new Business Committee relieved Mr. John Schoemann, Tribal Administrator since 1978, of his duties. The official

charge against Schoemann was "insubordination," an interesting label in light of information that would later surface in federal depositions. To replace Schoemann, the Business Committee hired John Barrett, a former elected official, Princeton alumni and private businessman. About six weeks after taking over the volatile administrator's position, Barrett realized a tribal newspaper was overdue, particularly in light of the recent election results and Business Committee actions. The former How-Ni-Kan editor, a drama major from the University of Oklahoma, had already given her notice to the tribe and was unwilling to undertake a publishing project.

On July 7th, at the same time cataclysmic events were taking place within the confines of the Potawatomi Tribal Complex, I arrived in Shawnee, Oklahoma to take up residence and pursue a master's degree at the University of Oklahoma. I was acquainted with one person in the entire state. I had spent the last six years living on a resort island off the Gulf coast of Florida, working as editor-in-chief of the island's 6,000 circulation weekly newspaper. I may have left the island, teenage daughter in tow, in search of the "real world," but I was not prepared for the cultural and environmental shock I would experience upon arriving in Shawnee, Oklahoma! The flat terrain, constant wind and scorching temperatures took my breath away. I began to go through "newspaper business withdrawal" within days of arriving. I went in search of a job and was hired by the Potawatomi Tribe - an event I was sure had some sort of metaphysical Karma attached to it since both the Potawatomi and I were originally from the very same locale in Michigan.

After a few weeks of working with the tribe, Tribal Administrator Barrett called me into his office and asked me about my journalism credentials. I presented a resume and portfolio and was promoted to the position of "Media Relations Specialist and HowNiKan Editor." And I was told to get out a newspaper. A casual perusal of past editions of the HowNiKan left me with a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach. Mr. Barrett was persuasive, however, and gave me a verbal commitment of objective control.

Within two weeks I had put out my first edition of the HowNiKan. I had located a local publisher who had no objections to letting me in his composing room to typeset and wax paste-up the paper. I had interviewed everyone employed at or elected by the tribe - twice. That first paper, Volume 5, Number 3, September, 1983, was beautiful: a 12 page tabloid filled with pow wow pictures, program reports, tribal history and news stories reporting the recent turn of events.

Within a matter of days three members of the elected Tribal Business Committee, as well as John Barrett, were slapped with a \$1.7 million libel suit.

I will not recount here the conversations that took place in my office the day the subpoenas were served on the individual tribal officials. I stood by my stories, one of which dealt with the terminated former administrator's management of the tribal bingo operation, and another which alleged that the former administrator and two then-Business Committee members had participated in a land use scheme to secure \$80,000 in tribal funds for the former administrator's personal pocket.

Fortunately, the people being sued stood with me. By the end of October, impeachment proceedings were brought against the two members of the governing board accused of participating in the land use fraud. The tribe, at that time, was operating under a constitution which allowed only those tribal members who could attend a meeting at the tribal complex the right to vote. A special General Council was called and the tribal vice chairman and the committeeman under fire appeared with their attorney - Oklahoma State Representative Steve Lewis. Tribal Administrator John Barrett acted as the prosecuting attorney and the tribal attorney acted as mediator. At the end of five hours the tribe's first impeachment Council in history was over. The verdict? Guilty as charged. The two offenders were removed from office on the spot, nominations taken from the floor, and their replacements voted into office.

One problem was over but the long, expensive litigation to prevail in the libel suit had just begun.

The history of the Potawatomi's libel suit is a study in failure of the system. To quote Supreme Court Justice Marshall, "Justice delayed is justice denied." The Potawatomi suit, brought in September, 1983, was not settled until September, 1986. If it had not been settled out of court it would undoubtedly still be going on.

Upon notification of the suit I had been able to convince the tribal officials that an attorney specializing in libel law was an absolute must. The tribal attorney, a general practitioner of sorts, was totally unfamiliar with the genre. A First Amendment specialist was hired and then to our utter disbelief, we found ourselves engaged in a jurisdictional battle. The suit had been brought in Pottawatomie County District Court and for well over a year the plaintiff's attorney (who, incidentally, was head of the State House Appropriations Committee) managed to secure "Legislative continuances." In September, 1984 tribal officials filed a "Motion To Quash and Challenge to Jurisdiction." It was denied in November. In July, 1985, the tribe filed a "Motion for Rehearing, or, In The Alternative, For Certified Interlocutory Appeal." It was denied in

September. On October 1, 1985 the tribe filed a motion for summary judgement and attached segments of the plaintiffs' depositions where they admitted the newspaper had essentially been correct in its allegations. Their entire case against the tribal officials was not based on charges the newspaper had printed falsehoods against them - but rather that the charges had been made public with "ill will." On October 22, the judge denied the tribe's request for summary judgement.

The case had been sitting in District Court for two years while the tribe valiantly fought the jurisdictional intrusion. We maintained the suit was brought by individual Indians, all fired, losing candidates or impeached former officials, against individual Indians acting within their capacity as elected officials. The alleged tort (of libel), occurred on sovereign Indian land in an Indian publication. We maintained the litigation was outside the purview of the state courts and should be removed to either tribal or federal court or dismissed.

I cannot express to you the feeling I experienced the day the district judge held up the offending September issue of the HowNiKan from the bench and said, "It looks here to me like the libel was committed by the tribe against these here individuals and I have jurisdiction."

By October 29, 1985 John Barrett had been elected chairman of the tribe. Two of the defendants in the original libel suit had been defeated in bids for re-election and another had resigned from Business Committee but been elected to the Tribal Grievance Committee. Barrett filed a petition with the Oklahoma Supreme Court requesting a Writ of Prohibition against the district judge. The Supreme Court refused to act.

The tribe, attempting to get a judgement against former administrator Schoemann on the allegations made in the HowNiKan, went into federal court in September, 1985. In September, 1986 Schoemann signed a settlement agreement, entered in federal court, admitting he had "breached his fiduciary duty" while administrator of the Potawatomi Tribe by promoting a land deal which did, in fact, yield him a \$54,125 personal profit and by using money intended to feed elderly Indians to buy himself a set of golf clubs and a monogrammed golf bag. He and his cohorts also agreed to drop the libel suit.

The tribe had spent nearly \$100,000 in legal fees and had never taken the stand. The libel suit was not a jurisdictional or First Amendment precedent setter. We did not win, but we did not lose either. Sometimes that is the most that you can ask for.

In the meantime, more tribal history was being made. In May, 1985 a Department of Interior Secretarial Election was held on a new tribal constitution. All members of the tribe were eligible to vote and they adopted the constitution by a five to one margin. The new constitution gave all tribal members, regardless of residence, the right to vote in tribal elections. As a result, tribal members began taking an increased interest in tribal affairs. With Mr. Barrett's help I was able to convince the Business Committee early in my tenure to start running official committee meeting minutes in the paper. We also ran tribal budgets at least twice a year and it's amazing how many tribal members were unaware that the tribe's programs and enterprises had grown into an \$8 million operation annually.

For the Potawatomi people who live outside the tribe's service area the second biggest service the tribal newspaper provides is that of link to their past. Mr. Barrett's administration has mandated monthly publication of the HowNiKan and it is now mailed free of charge to every enrolled tribal member. By far, the overwhelming amount of mail to my office has to do with family networking and requests for genealogical assistance.

Although we have nearly 12,000 tribal members across the country, they are basically the descendants of the 32 families who purchased allotments in Indian Territory in 1867. Because of the prejudice brought against those first Oklahoma Potawatomi - who were, by the way, the first U.S. Citizens in Indian Territory - the pressure to assimilate and acculturate was tremendous. Parents were told by both the government and the church their children would have an easier time of it if they did not speak their native language or persist in their traditional ways. There was not even a Potawatomi pow wow held in Oklahoma until the mid 1970's. Now it is a joyous event held annually the last weekend in June.

The HowNiKan has been able to publish a great deal of archival material donated by the likes of Dr. David Edmunds of Texas Christian University and Father Joseph Murphy of St. Gregory's college. Both men have written extensively on the Potawatomi's early history and have collected documents from areas around the country the tribe would never have had access to otherwise. The result has been a renaissance of a culture almost totally destroyed over a period of three generations.

The Potawatomi's "French Connection" has paid off in modern times, too. Because of the frequent removals of the tribe and the government's abominable record-keeping system, tribal members attempting to trace their roots often find themselves face to face with a brick wall. The French traders, as well as the Catholic missionaries, kept impeccable

(Continued, page 20)

Shawnee General Council - 1987

1987 General Council

Chairman John Barrett called the 1987 Shawnee General Council Meeting to order at 7 a.m., June 27, 1987. The Council was immediately recessed until 2:45 p.m. for the purpose of on-site voting.

At 2:45 p.m. Chairman John Barrett reconvened the council and introduced members of the Business Committee - Secretary/Treasurer Kenneth Peltier and Committeemen Francis Levier and Bob Davis - and members present from the Grievance and Election Committees.

Father Joseph Murphy, OSB, of St. Gregory's College, gave the opening prayer.

Chairman Barrett presented Father Murphy with a plaque of the Potawatomi Resolution naming a newly created access street "Father Joe Murphy Drive" in honor of his numerous contributions to the tribe.

Chairman Barrett made introductions of the various tribal families represented at the meeting.

A count of tribal members was taken and it was determined that a quorum was not present.

Chairman Barrett read the minutes of the 1986 Shawnee General Council meeting. A tribal member from the floor requested the words "Sheila Hall requested a list of registered tribal voters" be added to the minutes. James Clifford moved to approve the minutes as amended; Denny Haskew seconded. Passed unanimously.

Chairman Barrett gave a report on recent tribal development, including the doubling of the size of the Tribal Store, the dedication of the stained glass window created and donated by Mrs. Cable Ball of Indiana and the museum/archives expansion. Also discussed were the pow wow grounds improvements, including new fencing, lighting, grass, bleachers, showers and speaker stand; the food warehouse expansion; rehabilitation of the original council house into guest quarters; Fire Lake Golf Course improvements, including cart paths and bridges; Long Room renovations and the joint-effort to preserve the buildings at Sacred Heart.

A moment of silence in memory of Vice Chairman Doyle Owens was requested by Chairman Barrett.

Chairman Barrett led a discussion on the concept of "leverage buy-outs", noting that tribal assets are not mortgaged and tribal funds are not expended in such a transaction. Numerous tribes across the country have successfully utilized leveraged buy-outs, including the Chippewas purchase of Simpson Electric, the Passamoquoddy/Penobscot purchase of a concrete company, the Cherokee acquisition of the largest mirror company in the country and the Jicarilla Apache purchase of a cattle ranch. The Chairman noted that favorable opinions on the concept have been received from bond attorneys and the Solicitor's office.

Discussion was held on the referendum issue to base tribal enrollment eligibility on descendency. The Business Committee opinion is that the change in prerequisites for enrollment would more than double the size of the tribe, so for a set number of years new enrollees would not be eligible for scholarship or health aids funds from the tribe.

Shawnee BIA Superintendent Joe Walker gave a presentation on the requirements for a BIA scholarship. There is no longer a blood degree requirement to qualify for assistance. According to Walker a tribal member seeking BIA assistance must (1) be admitted to college (2) write to the BIA for an application package (3) fill out a financial needs application with the school financial aids office. Awards are based on the cost vs. need ratio determined by the financial aids office. June 1 is the application deadline for Fall term; Nov. 1 for Spring term. Tribal members interested in vocational training must live within a tribal or agency jurisdiction and apply directly to them. All other assistance applications must go through the Shawnee Agency, regardless of residence.

Frank Kremenak of Grant's Pass, Oregon was honored by the Chairman as the tribal member travelling the farthest to attend the meeting. Elizabeth Anderson Kremenak, 91 years old, was honored as "the smartest Potawatomi in the room," in keeping with the Potawatomi dictum "the older you get, the smarter you get."

John Arlidge, CPA, reviewed the annual tribal audit ending fiscal year September 30, 1986. According to Arlidge the tribe's "financial condition is good" and there has been a "\$300,000 increase in the last year in equity." Arlidge also stated that the tribe has "in excess of \$9 million in assets" and that the Inspector General's office "completed their audit in less than a week this year and gave the tribe a clean bill of health."

Numerous questions on specific budget items were asked and answered by the CPA.

Priscilla Sherard requested the tribe withdraw a 1099 form they filed on her with the IRS concerning an \$11,000 check she received from the tribe after insisting the history fund was her personal account. She has not cashed the check. Chairman Barrett said if she returned the check the 1099 would be withdrawn.

Wesley Flynn asked that the constitution be amended to allow the Shawnee Council to nominate and elect officers/Grievance Committee members.

Chairman Barrett noted that the "General Council" was all tribal members over the age of 18 - not just those who attend the Shawnee meeting.

Chairman Barrett noted that the Business Committee would be appointing a Grievance Committee as mandated by the Tribal Constitution in the event that no one ran for the offices (no one ran for Grievance Committee this year).

Viola Strong asked why she and her children's names and addresses had been given out and they had received political hate mail. Chairman Barrett stated that tribal members names and addresses had not been given out by the tribe but that someone had evidently stolen a roll.

Linda Cervantes said she was tired of reading "the crap about John Schoemann in the tribal newspaper."

Grace Burns pointed out there is no more per capita money coming from claims against the government and asked if any money coming to the tribe ever do her any good. Chairman Barrett responded that the leverage buy-out concept could provide the tribe with enough money to do per capita payments, but it would take an income of \$1.2 million to make a \$100 per person per capita payment. Regular per capita payments are a goal of the administration.

Mel Maritt asked whether or not Barrett Land and Cattle (BLC) was sold to the tribe or was being negotiated for sale to the tribe - as was printed in campaign hate letters. Chairman Barrett responded that BLC had never been for sale to the tribe.

Chairman Barrett stated that he had a letter of intent from the president of Robbison Steele for tribal purchase of the operation. The president received four phone calls from tribal members and a newspaper article concerning the supposedly confidential deal had appeared and he was concerned about the tribe's credibility as a business institution because of such campaign related antics.

A tribal member asked whether the tribe was buying Coors distributorships in Texas. Chairman Barrett stated the tribe was in negotiations to do so.

Someone stated from the floor "We elect the Business Committee to handle the business, why don't you tribal members let them do the job and quit calling people up."

Liz Brady questioned whether the audit was certified. CPA Arlidge stated it was.

Brady questioned whether or not the Women's, Infants and Childrens Program "has been mismanaged, lost participation and had funding cuts?" The response was that the only allegation ever raised of wrongdoing had to do with the building built and owned by John Schoemann for lease to the tribe.

Someone from the floor said that 10 Potawatomi out of 49 employees was not a fair tribal member quota. The Chairman stated "Our first consideration is hiring experts in the field; we're not using tribal jobs as patronage pay-offs. We wish more educated tribal members would apply for jobs but Potawatomi preference only comes into play when all other qualifications are equal, i.e., education or experience."

Wanita Clifford asked if Dr. Francis Levier, Committeeman, was resigning and moving. Dr. Levier noted "I'm running for office and I'm here as long as I have a position."

Mel Maritt stated he thought recent campaign materials mailed to him were "not hate letters but enlightening material" and asked whether a letter that appeared was fabricated. The Chairman stated it was "not fabricated but was not an offer to buy BLC either." Barrett also noted that because of the campaign material the offers to sell Solano Concrete and B & L (9,000 acres) Ranch to the tribe had been withdrawn.

Tribal Attorney Michael Minnis presented the annual attorney's report (see HowNiKan, July, 1987).

Regarding a question concerning the litigation with the bingo management group over the validity of their contract BIA Superintendent Joe Walker stated the 1982 management agreement had never been submitted to the Bureau, nor had the 1985 management agreement. He noted that the management group (EMCI) had submitted the contract to the Bureau after the current litigation started and both his office and the Anadarko office had disapproved the contract as not following federal guidelines or being in the best interest of the tribe. EMCI is currently appealing the Bureau's decision to the Dept. of Interior.

In response to a question as to whether or not the tribe had overspent on attorney fees Walker stated that the Business Committee determined how much they would spend. The Bureau approves attorney contracts and invoices and when the tribe nears the amount in fees that they set for themselves he sends them a "warning letter only to let them know they need to vote to allocate more money."

Tom Pecore asked whether Michael Minnis represented the Business Committee personally. Minnis does not.

Chairman Barrett reviewed the history of the management of the bingo hall, noting that by their own records they had apparently underpaid the tribe in excess of \$350,000. The Chairman stated the tribe would pursue the litigation

(Continued next page)

Council '87 (continued)

to cancel the management group and get the funds owed the tribe.

At 5:50 p.m. Barrett recessed the meeting until 8 p.m.

At 8 p.m. Election Committee Chairman Norman Kiker stated a total recount - as mandated by the Election Ordinance if votes were within 10 percent of each other - would be held.

Meeting recessed until 10 p.m.

At 10:30 p.m. the Election Committee announced the election results: Barrett defeats Cecil Pensoneau 500-467 for the office of chairman.

Toby Kinslow defeats Bob Davis for the office of vice chairman 501-459.

Francis Levier defeats Tom Pecore for committeeman 499-452.

Hilton Melot with 385 votes defeated CB Hitt with 194 and Bill Slavin, Jr. with 369.

Both a referendum for expenditure of \$250,000 accrued interest and a referendum to base enrollment on descendency passed by nearly two to one.

Judge Lawrence Wahpepah swore in the newly elected officials at 11 p.m. Meeting adjourned at 11:20 p.m.



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Order Now From The Potawatomi Trading Post
Route 5, Box 151, Shawnee, OK 74801

	Quantity	Each	Total
Brass		\$16 ⁵⁰	
Gold & Silver Plate		\$36 ⁵⁰	

Prices Include Postage

Distribution of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population: 1980

(Inside and outside identified American Indian and Alaska Native villages)

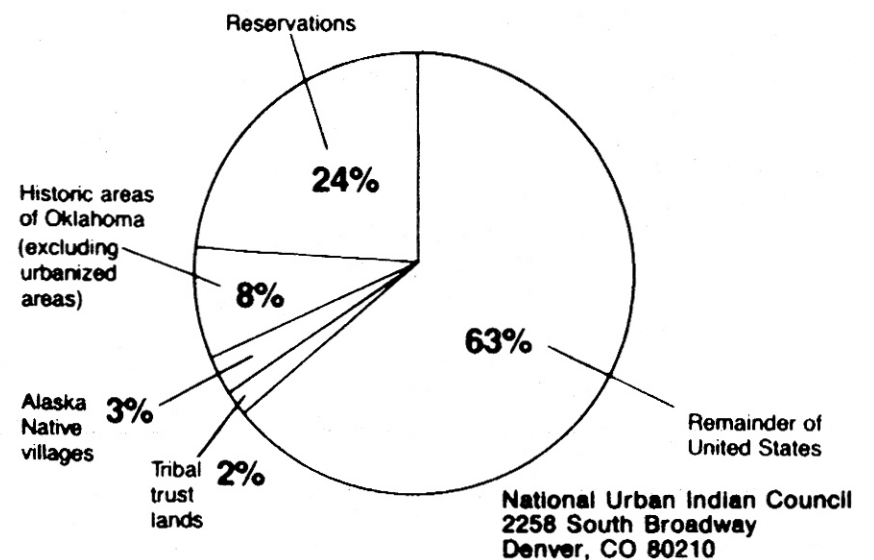


TABLE 1. American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut Population of the United States, 1980
Revised: 1985

STATE	1980 Population	Off Reservation
United States	1,423,043	
Alabama	7,583	7,502
Alaska	64,103	20,927
Arizona	152,745	38,270
Arkansas	9,428	9,364
California	201,489	188,933
Colorado	18,068	15,768
Connecticut	4,533	4,404
Delaware	1,328	1,307
District of Columbia	1,031	996
Florida	19,469	17,831
Georgia	7,616	7,412
Hawaii	2,768	2,655
Idaho	10,521	5,644
Illinois	16,283	15,846
Indiana	7,836	7,682
Iowa	5,455	4,877
Kansas	15,373	14,541
Kentucky	3,610	3,518
Louisiana	12,083	11,574
Maine	4,087	2,822
Maryland	8,021	7,682
Massachusetts	7,743	7,482
Michigan	40,070	37,944
Minnesota	35,016	24,712
Mississippi	6,180	2,965
Missouri	12,321	12,129
Montana	37,715	13,554
Nebraska	9,195	6,299
Nevada	13,409	8,567
New Hampshire	1,352	1,297
New Jersey	8,394	8,176
New Mexico	107,481	23,906
New York	39,582	32,233
North Carolina	64,652	59,692
North Dakota	20,158	7,080
Ohio	12,239	11,985
Oklahoma	169,459	164,543
Oregon	27,314	23,507
Pennsylvania	9,465	9,179
Rhode Island	2,898	2,872
South Carolina	5,757	4,937
South Dakota	44,968	11,823
Tennessee	5,104	5,013
Texas	40,440	38,881
Utah	19,256	12,273
Vermont	984	968
Virginia	9,454	9,903
Washington	60,804	41,436
West Virginia	1,610	1,555
Wisconsin	29,499	19,880
Wyoming	7,904	2,898
Total American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population		1,423,043
American Indian Population Residing Off Reservation		996,575
American Indian Population Residing on Reservations or Tribal Trustlands		370,191

1987 Audit

JOHN M. ARLEDGE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Business Committee
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma

We have examined the general purpose financial statements of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma as of and for the year ended September 30, 1986 as listed in the accompanying table of contents. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the general purpose financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma as of September 30, 1986 and the results of its operations and the changes in financial position of its proprietary fund types for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for a governmental entity applied on a consistent basis.

Our examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The combining financial statements listed in the table of contents, although not considered necessary for the fair presentation of financial position and results of operations, are presented for purposes of additional analysis of the combined financial statements, and are not a required part of the general purpose financial statements of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma. The combining statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the combined financial statements and, in our opinion the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

John M. Arledge & Associates, Inc.

Edmond, Oklahoma
June 11, 1987

301 S. BRYANT - SUITE A-500 - EDMOND, OKLAHOMA 73034 - (405) 348-0615
MEMBER OF AICPA AND OSCPA

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES		TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)
	ENTERPRISE FUNDS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	
Operating Revenue:			
Sales	\$ 2,910,754	-	2,910,754
Concession	62,953	-	62,953
Rental	92,041	-	92,041
Charges to other programs and funds	-	419,114	419,114
Other	5,481	-	5,481
Total Operating Revenue	3,071,229	419,114	3,490,343
Operating Expenses:			
Cost of Sales	2,303,765	-	2,303,765
Salaries	254,638	200,921	455,559
Fringe Benefits	52,892	43,670	96,562
Utilities and maintenance	87,835	6,500	94,335
Materials and supplies	19,337	8,125	27,462
Travel	468	5,771	6,239
Telephone and postage	-	10,357	10,357
Contractual Services	-	91,976	91,976
Insurance	-	35,922	35,922
Concession Supplies	4,055	-	4,055
Depreciation	119,627	2,774	122,401
Indirect costs	115,111	-	115,111
Other	15,571	7,616	23,187
Total Operating Expenses	2,973,299	413,632	3,386,931
Net Operating Income	97,930	5,482	103,412
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):			
Interest income	4,293	-	4,293
Interest expense	(3,039)	-	(3,039)
Income before operating transfers	99,184	5,482	104,666
Operating transfers in	13,727	-	13,727
Operating transfers (out)	(42,938)	-	(42,938)
Net Income	69,973	5,482	75,455
Beginning Retained Earnings	1,246,197	38,073	1,284,270
Prior period adjustment	(79,835)	-	(79,835)
Adjusted beginning retained earnings	1,166,362	38,073	1,204,435
Ending Retained Earnings	\$ 1,236,335	43,555	1,279,890

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

ASSETS	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES		PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES		FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE	ACCOUNT GROUPS		TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)
	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	ENTERPRISE	INTERNAL SERVICE		GENERAL FIXED ASSETS	GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT	
Cash	\$ 21,492	411,498	92,145	18,732	30,541	-	-	574,408
Cash in interest earning accounts	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Receivables:								
Due from other funds	91,017	225,307	29,321	156,733	104,622	-	-	607,000
Other	171,252	3,231	34,419	3,193	20	-	-	212,115
Inventory (note 3)	-	-	197,214	-	-	-	-	197,214
Restricted assets held in Trust (note 8)	5,254,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,254,799
Property and equipment (note 4)	-	-	940,231	36,855	-	1,840,911	-	2,817,997
Amount to be provided for retirement of long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,003	30,003
Total Assets	5,538,560	690,036	1,293,330	215,513	135,183	1,840,911	30,003	9,743,536
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	53,292	30,157	38,984	14,566	17,293	-	-	154,292
Due to other funds	174,710	179,038	8,511	157,392	87,349	-	-	607,000
Notes payable (note 5)	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	30,003	39,503
Total Liabilities	228,002	209,195	56,995	171,958	104,642	-	30,003	800,795
FUND EQUITY								
Investment in fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,840,911	-	1,840,911
Fund balances:								
Reserved in trust (note 8)	5,254,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,254,799
Reserved for program activities	-	480,841	-	-	-	-	-	480,841
Reserved for long-term debt	30,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,003
Unreserved	25,756	-	-	-	30,541	-	-	56,297
Retained earnings	-	-	1,236,335	43,555	-	-	-	1,279,890
Total Fund Equity	5,310,558	480,841	1,236,335	43,555	30,541	1,840,911	-	8,942,741
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$ 5,538,560	690,036	1,293,330	215,513	135,183	1,840,911	30,003	9,743,536

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND SIMILAR TRUST FUND
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES		FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE	TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)
	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	CLOSED PROGRAM TRUST FUND	
Revenues:				
Federal grant and contracts	\$ -	1,659,451	-	1,659,451
Lease and bingo revenue (note 9)	606,831	-	-	606,831
Swap meet revenue	25,530	-	-	25,530
Tax revenue	-	88,664	-	88,662
Revenue from trust investments	413,536	-	-	413,536
Interest revenue	736	6,292	566	7,594
Other revenue	14,755	821	-	15,576
Total Revenues	1,061,388	1,755,226	566	2,817,180
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Salaries	15,643	697,755	-	713,398
Fringe benefits	-	134,142	-	134,142
Materials and supplies	22,166	56,335	-	78,501
Insurance	5,116	2,872	-	7,988
Utilities and maintenance	17,827	106,086	-	123,913
Telephone and postage	19,690	18,985	-	38,675
Swap meet	17,217	-	-	17,217
Technical/legal	138,935	-	-	138,935
Travel/training	25,385	47,375	-	72,760
Indirect cost	126,868	177,135	-	304,003
Repayment of federal funds	13,418	-	-	13,418
Dentures, hearing aids, prosthetic devices	-	50,172	-	50,172
University, college, and vo-tech	-	63,699	-	63,699
How Ni Kan	21,658	-	-	21,658
Contractual	-	30,257	-	30,257
Business Committee, Election Committee	37,064	3,420	-	40,484
Food	-	430,837	-	430,837
Other	27,189	22,152	65	49,406
Capital outlays:				
Fixed asset purchases	-	72,845	-	72,845
Debt Service:				
Note and lease payments	166,652	-	-	166,652
Total Expenditures	654,828	1,914,067	65	2,568,960
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	406,560	(158,841)	501	248,220
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfers in (out)	(435,656)	464,867	-	29,211
Excess (deficiencies) of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	(29,096)	306,026	501	277,431
Fund balance, beginning of period	5,279,060	185,803	26,744	5,464,863
Prior period adjustment	60,594	(10,988)	3,296	52,902
Fund balance, end of period	\$ 5,310,558	480,841	30,541	5,795,196

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
	AMA 85	AMA 86	TITLE VI 85	TITLE VI 86
Revenues:				
Federal grants and contracts	\$ 17,000	36,671	16,000	90,000
Tax revenue	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	17,000	36,671	16,000	90,000
Expenditures:				
Salaries	3,636	24,437	-	28,978
Fringe benefits	917	4,415	574	5,906
Materials and supplies	303	504	273	6,410
Insurance	370	-	-	8,000
Utilities and maintenance	400	-	-	1,000
Telephone and postage	610	5,521	150	2,876
Travel/training	-	-	-	-
University, college, and vo-tech	-	-	-	-
Prosthetic devices, eyeglasses	-	-	-	-
Dentures, hearing aids	-	-	-	-
Indirect cost	-	9,558	374	13,819
Committees	-	-	-	-
Contractual	-	-	482	19,050
Food	-	-	800	230
Other	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay:				
Equipment purchases	-	1,317	2,260	1,166
Land, camp grounds, cart paths	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	6,236	45,732	4,713	87,741
Revenue over (under) expenditures	10,764	(9,061)	11,287	2,259
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfers in (out)	(10,687)	10,687	-	(7,600)
Operating transfers in (out)	(10,687)	10,687	-	(7,600)
Total other sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Revenue and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	79	1,606	11,287	2,259
Fund balance, beginning of period	(79)	-	(5,621)	-
Prior period adjustment	(79)	-	(5,621)	-
Adjusted beginning fund balance	(158)	-	(11,242)	-
Residual equity transfer in (out)	-	(5,649)	5,649	(1,157)
Fund balance, end of period	\$ -	1,606	17	7,008

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - CONTINUED
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR			
	JTPA TITLE IV 86	JTPA ADMIN. 86	SYP-85	SYP-86	STP ADMIN-85	SYP ADMIN-86	ICWA-84	CTGP-85
Revenues:								
Federal grants and contracts	\$ 138,000	36,000	-	122,000	-	25,500	-	133,235
Tax revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	138,000	36,000	-	122,000	27	25,500	-	133,235
Expenditures:								
Salaries	96,318	23,174	-	105,848	-	13,680	-	124,532
Fringe benefits	10,858	4,550	-	15,354	-	1,699	-	27,529
Materials and supplies	8,347	3,666	-	2,809	-	1,132	-	12,714
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306
Utilities and maintenance	-	3,748	-	-	-	-	-	7,744
Telephone and postage	-	1,528	-	-	-	-	-	3,123
Travel/training	2,982	117	-	3,537	-	1,387	-	4,009
University, college, and vo-tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prosthetic devices, eyeglasses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dentures, hearing aids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect cost	-	7,142	-	-	-	3,233	-	35,567
Committees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	878
Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,645
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,147
Capital Outlay:								
Equipment purchases	-	-	4,677	-	-	879	-	-
Land, camp grounds, cart paths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	118,505	43,925	4,677	127,548	-	22,010	122	5,640
Revenue over (under) expenditures	19,495	(7,925)	(4,677)	(5,548)	27	3,490	(122)	(5,640)
Other financing sources (uses):								
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,287
Operating transfers (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(73,287)
Total other sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(73,287)
Revenue and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	19,495	(7,925)	(4,677)	(5,548)	27	3,490	(122)	(78,927)
Fund balance, beginning of period	(1,302)	9,542	5,343	-	5,304	-	122	78,927
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted beginning fund balance	(1,302)	9,542	5,343	-	5,304	-	122	78,927
Residual equity transfer in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of period	\$ 18,193	1,617	666	(5,548)	5,331	3,490	-	(31,488)

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - CONTINUED
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
	FDP-85	FDP-86	WIC-85	WIC-86	CDBG - 84	REVENUE SHARING
Revenues:						
Federal grants and contracts	\$ 76,474	237,000	19,800	515,500	17,136	6,809
Tax revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	343
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	76,474	237,000	19,800	515,500	17,136	7,152
Expenditures:						
Salaries	-	114,215	-	68,515	4,800	-
Fringe benefits	462	24,736	-	17,103	589	-
Materials and supplies	33	-	824	7,376	-	202
Insurance	-	-	455	-	625	-
Utilities and maintenance	17,990	52,164	-	4,436	-	-
Telephone and postage	-	6,887	-	2,860	-	-
Travel/training	374	3,910	7	10,466	-	3,793
University, college, and vo-tech	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prosthetic devices, eyeglasses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dentures, hearing aids	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect cost	208	48,744	-	29,256	-	-
Committees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual	3,400	-	2,000	15,600	6,734	-
Food	-	-	20,215	391,090	-	-
Other	223	100	(793)	400	-	155
Capital Outlay:						
Equipment purchases	41,100	-	-	-	-	-
Land, camp grounds, cart paths	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	63,790	250,256	23,329	547,102	12,748	4,150
Revenue over (under) expenditures	12,684	(13,256)	(3,529)	(31,602)	4,388	3,002
Other financing sources (uses):						
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	-	48	-
Operating transfers (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other sources (uses)	-	-	-	-	48	-
Revenue and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	12,684	(13,256)	(3,529)	(31,602)	4,436	3,002
Fund balance, beginning of period	(11,590)	-	3,073	-	(8,423)	6,225
Prior period adjustment	-	-	456	-	-	-
Adjusted beginning fund balance	(11,590)	-	3,529	-	(8,423)	6,225
Residual equity transfer in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of period	\$ 1,094	(13,256)	-	(31,602)	(3,987)	9,227

(Continued, next page)

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - CONTINUED
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	CDPI RESERVE	TAX COMMISSION	1987 SET-ASIDE FUND	PROSTHETICS	SCHOLARSHIP	TOTALS
Revenues:						
Federal grants and contracts	\$ -	-	-	-	-	1,659,451
Tax revenue	-	88,662	-	-	-	88,662
Interest	-	2,082	-	3,713	497	6,292
Other revenue	-	451	-	-	-	821
Total Revenues	-	91,195	-	3,713	497	1,755,226
Expenditures:						
Salaries	-	-	5,626	-	-	697,755
Fringe benefits	-	-	-	-	-	134,142
Materials and supplies	-	4,326	-	-	250	56,335
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	2,872
Utilities and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	106,086
Telephone and postage	-	-	-	240	23	18,985
Travel/training	-	-	-	-	-	47,375
University, college, and vo-tech	-	-	-	-	63,699	63,699
Prosthetic devices, eyeglasses	-	-	-	23,734	-	23,734
Dentures, hearing aids	-	-	-	26,438	-	26,438
Indirect cost	-	-	-	177,135	-	177,135
Committees	-	-	-	2,380	1,040	3,420
Contractual	-	-	-	-	-	30,257
Food	-	-	-	-	-	430,837
Other	-	-	-	-	-	22,152
Capital Outlay:						
Equipment purchases	-	-	-	-	-	51,399
Land, camp grounds, cart paths	-	-	21,446	-	-	21,446
Total Expenditures	-	4,326	27,072	52,792	65,022	1,914,067
Revenue over (under) expenditures	-	86,869	(27,072)	(49,079)	(64,525)	(158,841)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Operating transfers in	28,679	-	371,473	80,000	112,700	685,530
Operating transfers (out)	-	-	(128,033)	-	-	(220,663)
Total other sources (uses)	28,679	-	243,440	80,000	112,700	464,867
Revenue and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	28,679	86,869	216,368	30,921	48,175	306,026
Fund balance, beginning of period	-	96,206	-	61,120	(43,857)	185,803
Prior period adjustment	-	(11,444)	-	-	-	(10,988)
Adjusted beginning fund balance	-	84,762	-	61,120	(43,857)	174,815
Residual equity transfer in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of period	\$ 28,679	171,631	216,368	92,041	4,318	480,841

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, BUDGET AND ACTUAL
SELECTED SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	PROSTHETICS		SCHOLARSHIP		TOTALS	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Revenues:						
Other revenue	\$ -	3,713	-	497	-	4,210
Total Revenues	-	3,713	-	497	-	4,210
Expenditures:						
Materials and supplies	-	-	260	(260)	-	(260)
Utilities and maintenance	-	240	23	(23)	-	(263)
University, college, and vo-tech	-	-	75,000	63,699	75,000	63,699
Prosthetic devices	34,000	50,172	-	-	34,000	50,172
Indirect cost	2,000	2,380	-	1,040	2,000	3,420
Total Expenditures	36,000	52,792	75,000	65,022	111,000	117,814
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(36,000)	(49,079)	(75,000)	(64,525)	(111,000)	(113,604)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Operating transfers in (out)	36,000	80,000	75,000	112,700	111,000	192,700
Total other sources (uses)	36,000	80,000	75,000	112,700	111,000	192,700
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	-	30,921	-	48,175	-	79,096
Fund balance, beginning of period	61,120	61,120	(43,857)	(43,857)	17,263	17,263
Fund balance, end of period	\$ 61,120	92,041	30,921	48,175	17,263	96,359

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ENTERPRISE FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	FIRE LAKE	CONVENIENCE STORE	MUSEUM FUND	HISTORY FUND	TOTALS
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ -	84,550	7,595	-	92,145
Accounts receivable	19,511	14,908	-	-	34,419
Due from other funds	1,385	20,936	7,000	-	29,321
Inventory	1,428	166,471	29,315	-	197,214
Property and equipment (net)	744,862	190,943	4,426	-	940,231
Total Assets	767,186	477,808	48,336	-	1,293,330
LIABILITIES					
Cash overdraft	703	-	-	-	703
Accounts payable	10,150	28,131	-	-	38,281
Notes payable	9,500	-	-	-	9,500
Due to other funds	1,039	7,395	77	-	8,511
Total Liabilities	21,392	35,526	77	-	56,995
FUND EQUITY					
Retained earnings	745,794	442,282	48,259	-	1,236,335
Total Fund Equity	745,794	442,282	48,259	-	1,236,335
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 767,186	477,808	48,336	-	1,293,330

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS
ENTERPRISE FUNDS
PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

	FIRELAKE	CONVENIENCE STORE	MUSEUM FUND	HISTORY FUND	TOTALS
Operating Revenue:					
Sales	\$ 247,796	2,635,197	27,761	-	2,910,754
Concession	62,953	-	-	-	62,953
Rental	92,041	-	-	-	92,041
Other	1,762	-	3,719	-	5,481
Total Operating Revenue	404,552	2,635,197	31,480	-	3,071,229
Operating Expenses:					
Cost of Sales	97,873	2,196,022	9,870	-	2,303,765
Salaries	144,262	110,376	-	-	254,638
Fringe Benefits	23,136	29,756	-	-	52,892
Utilities and maintenance	57,018	28,668	2,149	-	87,835
Materials and supplies	12,912	5,823	602	-	19,337
Travel	-	468	-	-	468
Concession Supplies	4,055	-	-	-	4,055
Depreciation	107,516	11,437	674	-	119,627
Indirect costs	59,025	56,086	-	-	115,111
Other	2,851	9,168	3,552	-	15,571
Total Operating Expenses	508,648	2,447,804	16,847	-	2,973,299
Net Operating Income	(104,096)	187,393	14,633	-	97,930
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):					
Interest income	1,147	3,068	78	-	4,293
Interest expense	(3,039)	-	-	-	(3,039)
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(105,988)	190,461	14,711	-	99,184
Operating transfers in	13,727	-	-	-	13,727
Operating transfers (out)	-	(28,449)	(14,489)	-	(42,938)
Net Income (Loss)	(92,261)	162,012	222	-	69,973
Beginning Retained Earnings	832,719	364,143	37,354	11,981	1,246,197
Prior period adjustment	5,336	(83,873)	(1,298)	-	(79,835)
Adjusted beginning retained earnings	838,055	280,270	36,056	11,981	1,166,362
Residual equity transfer	-	-	11,981	(11,981)	-
Ending Retained Earnings	\$ 745,794	442,282	48,259	-	1,236,335

CITIZENS BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
CLOSED PROGRAM TRUST FUND
SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

Revenues:

Interest	\$ 566
Total Revenues	566
Expenditures	65
Revenues over (under) expenditures	501
Fund Balance - July 1, 1985	26,744
Prior Period Adjustment	3,296
Adjusted Beginning Fund Balance	30,040
Fund Balance - September 30, 1986	\$ 30,541

AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR SINGLE AUDITS

Business Committee
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma

We have examined the general purpose financial statements of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, for the year ended September 30, 1986, and have issued our report thereon dated June 11, 1987. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards for financial and compliance audits contained in the Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions, issued by the U.S. General Accounting Office, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The management of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma is responsible for the Tribe's compliance with laws and regulations. In connection with our examination referred to above, we selected and tested transactions and records to determine the Tribe's compliance with laws and regulations. Noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the general purpose financial statements of the Tribe.

The results of our tests indicate that for the items tested, the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, complied with those provisions of laws and regulations noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the general purpose financial statements. Nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that for the items not tested the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, was not in compliance with laws or regulations noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the Tribe's general purpose financial statements.

John M. Arledge & Associates, Inc.

Edmond, Oklahoma
June 11, 1987

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1985 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

FUND SOURCE	GRANT NAME	GRANT NUMBER	GRANT AMOUNT	GRANT PERIOD	10-1-85 BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	RECEIPTS	DISBURSE- MENTS	9-30-86 ENDING FUND BALANCE
U. S. Dept. of the Treasury	Federal Revenue Sharing	37-6-014-371	6,809	10-1-85 to 9-30-86	6,225	7,152	4,150	9,227
U. S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)	B-84-SR40-0007	150,768	10-1-84 to 9-30-85	(8,423)	17,184	12,748	(3,987)
U. S. Dept. of Interior	Consolidated Tribal Government Program (CTGP)	B00C-1420-0587	444,457	10-1-84 to 9-30-85	78,928	-	78,928	-
	CTGP/HIP	B00C-1420-6111	140,580	12-1-85 to 9-30-86	-	206,522	238,010	(31,488)
	Indian Child Welfare Program	B00G-1420-4027	25,641	8-1-84 to 7-31-85	122	-	122	-
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Food Distribution Program (FDP)	LC-12-35-4090	294,763	10-1-84 to 9-30-85	(11,590)	76,474	63,790	1,094
	FDP	LC-12-35-4046	249,241	10-1-85 to 9-30-86	-	237,000	250,256	(13,256)
	Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	LC-12-35-4090	585,812	10-1-84 to 9-30-85	3,329	19,800	23,329	-
	WIC	LC-12-35-4046	552,178	10-1-85 to 9-30-86	-	515,300	547,102	(31,602)
U. S. Dept. Labor	Job Training Partnership Act - Admin.	99-4-2202-55-106-02	39,977	7-1-84 to 6-30-85	5,386	-	5,386	-
	JTFA - Admin.	99-4-2202-55-106-02	39,473	7-1-85 to 6-30-86	4,156	41,386	43,925	1,617
	JTFA - Admin.	99-4-2202-55-106-02	37,776	7-1-86 to 6-30-87	-	-	-	-
	JTFA - Title IV	99-4-2202-55-106-02	159,903	7-1-84 to 6-30-85	5,582	-	5,582	-
	JTFA - Title IV	99-4-2202-55-106-02	157,893	7-1-85 to 6-30-86	(6,884)	143,582	118,505	18,193
	JTFA - Title IV	99-4-2202-55-106-02	151,105	7-1-86 to 6-30-87	-	-	-	-
	JTFA - Title II - Summer Youth Program	99-4-2202-55-106-02	126,848	7-1-85 to 6-30-86	5,343	-	4,677	666
	JTFA - Title II - SYF	99-4-2202-55-106-02	126,659	7-1-86 to 6-30-87	-	122,000	127,548	(5,548)
	JTFA - Title II - SYF Admin.	99-4-2202-55-106-02	31,712	7-1-85 to 6-30-86	5,304	27	-	5,331
	JTFA - Title II - SYF Admin.	99-4-2202-55-106-02	31,665	7-1-86 to 6-30-87	-	25,500	22,010	3,496
U. S. Dept. of Health and Human Services	Administration of Native Americans (ANA)	90-NA-0248	112,500	7-1-84 to 6-30-85	(79)	17,000	16,921	-
	ANA	90-NA-0248/02	82,037	7-1-86 to 6-30-87	-	47,358	45,752	1,606
	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	86-1B-OKLEA	-	10-1-85 to 9-30-86	-	6,754	6,468	286
	Shawnee Tribal Equity Health Care Program	246-83-0196	71,000	10-1-83 to 9-30-84	1,598	-	-	1,598
	Community Health Representative (CHR)	246-84-0001	153,373	10-1-83 to 9-30-84	493	-	493	-
	CHR	246-85-0050	102,110	2-1-85 to 9-30-85	(1,157)	26,291	25,134	-
	CHR	246-86-0019	105,671	10-1-85 to 9-30-86	-	93,183	93,088	95
	Iowa Tribe - Community Health Rep.	246-84-0001	70,294	10-1-83 to 9-30-84	(10,520)	19,698	5,917	3,261
	Iowa Tribe - Community Health Rep.	246-84-0050	43,308	2-1-85 to 9-30-85	892	-	-	892
	Iowa Tribe - Community Health Rep.	246-86-0019	39,681	10-1-85 to 9-30-86	-	35,056	36,652	(1,596)
	Title VI Program	90-AT-0151-01	100,000	10-1-84 to 9-30-85	(5,621)	106,000	92,454	7,925



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HowNiKan history *(from page 13)*

records on births, deaths, marriages and baptisms. If not for the information we have weaned from their records we would have very little information at all on our tribal families. Month after month we print random samplings of our discoveries. The result has been an increase in articles authored by tribal members who were able to get a foothold on their genealogical tree through the publication of some seemingly insignificant piece of history.

The "new and improved" tribal newspaper developed during my tenure has also maintained the reputation for controversy established by that first September, 1983 issue. HowNiKan coverage of events is always a hot topic during elections and tribal litigation. There are still local tribal members who refuse to accept the fact that the days when elected officials carried around the tribal checkbook and limited the flow of information to tribal members outside the state are over.

Throughout my tenure as editor of the HowNiKan I saw five different administrations seated. John Barrett has always, despite sporadic opposition, stayed true to his original word. I had control of a tribal newspaper that is funded by a tribal government. Because we are a monthly publication and because the majority of our audience lives outside the traditional reservation boundaries we don't often have "breaking news." I hope, however, that we have met the needs of our tribal members with articles on their history, reports on their government and tribal administration and coverage of activities concerning Native Americans across the country. I hope we have started a tradition of honesty and excellence that can never be broken. I don't believe that, at this point, our tribal members would settle for anything less than what they have grown accustomed to over the last four years.

Trail of Death encampments

(from page 8)

- Sept. 6 - 9: Creek near Logansport (17 miles) where hospital is now.
- Sept. 10: Winnemac's old village on Wabash River (10 miles)
- 11: Pleasant Run (17 miles)
- 12: Battle Ground (15 miles)
- 13: Near LaGrange (18 miles)
- 14: Near Williamsport (18 miles)
- 15: By filthy-looking stream near Ind.-Ill. state line (10 miles)
- 16: Danville, Ill. (15 miles)
- 17 - 19: Sandusky's Point (6 miles)
- 20: Davis' Point (10 miles)
- 21: Sidney (12 miles)
- 22: Sidoris' Grove (16 miles)
- 23: Pyatt's Point on Sangamon River (15 miles)
- 26: Decatur (14 miles)
- 27: Long Point (14 miles)
- 28: Few miles from Springfield (18 miles)
- 29: McCoy's Mills (17 miles)
- 30: Island Grove (16 miles)
- Oct. 1: Jacksonville, Ill. (17 miles)
- 2: Exeter (16 miles)
- 3-4: Naples (9 miles)
- 5: McKee's Creek (12 miles)
- 6: Hobson's Choice (18 miles)

- 7: Mill Creek (12 miles)
- 8: Quincy (7 miles)
- 9 - 10: Ferrying the Mississippi River, leaving Ill., entering Mo.
- 11: Pleasant Spring near Palmyra, Mo. (13 miles)
- 12: See's Creek (13 miles)
- 13 - 14: Clinton (17 miles)
- 15: Paris (12 miles)
- 16: Burkhardt's encampment (18 miles)
- 17 - 18: Huntsville (13 miles)
- 19: Middle Chariton (11 miles)
- 20 - 21: Grand Chariton River near Keatsville (11 miles)
- 22: Grand River (15 miles)
- 23: Thomas' encampment (10 miles)
- 24: Carrollton (12 miles)
- 25: Snowden's farm near Richmond
- 26: Lexington
- 27 - 28: Little Schuy Creek (8 miles)
- 29: Prairie Creek (10 miles)
- 30: Blue River (14 miles)
- 31 Two miles south of Independence (10 miles)
- Nov. 1: Blue River (16 miles)
- 2: North Fork of Blue River just across Kansas state line (12 miles)
- 3: Bulltown
- 4: One hour after crossing the Osage River in Kansas - end of destination at Pottawatomie Creek (20 miles)

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